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The following particular account of the very ſevere engagement which happened off Gibraltar, laſt year, between nine ſhips of the line of the Spaniſh navy, commanded by Don Juan De Langara, and twenty-two Engliſh ſhips of the line, commanded by admiral Rodney, in which (notwithſtanding the very ſuperior force of the enemy) the greateſt bravery and good conduct was diſplayed by the gallant Spaniards—we doubt not will be acceptable to the public.—It is one of the numerous inſtances which daily offer themſelves to our view, to prove that COURAGE and CONDUCT are not confined to the Britiſh nation alone; an opinion which the people of this country were formerly taught to look upon as infallible, but which facts now ſhew to be totally erroneous.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER

From DON JUAN DE LANGARA, to his excellency DON ANDRE REGIO, lieutenant general of the navy, and commander of the Cadiz department.

Gibraltar, Jan. 21, 1780.

THE bad weather which my fleet has endured from the time of its entering the ocean on the ſecond of this month, the thick fogs which prevented me from taking the latitude, and the violent ſouth weſt winds, not permitting me to reconnoitre the land, I was obliged to direct my courſe according to the beſt calculation I could form, which placed me in the latitude of Cadiz, and cape St. Marie on the N. N. E. quarter, till the 16th between one and two in the afternoon, when I gave a ſignal to tack, and run to the S. E.

During this manœuvre the weather having cleared up a little, they perceived, from the top-maſts of my ſhip, which formed the van guard, 20 ſails, N. N. W. I did not alter my ſtation, but gave the ſignal for forming the line, and preparing for action. The line was formed by my nine veſſels, le Phœnix, le St. Auguſtin, le St. Eugene, le St. Dominique, le St. Laurent, la Princeſſa, le Diligent, le Monarque, and le St. Julien. I placed to the leeward of us our frigates la Sante Roſalie, and la Sante Cecile, together with the four prizes we had made. We remained on the main top maſts to make obſervations on the ſtrength of the ſhips, which went upon the ſame tack with us, and to take ſuch meaſures as prudence ſhould direct. At two o'clock we began to diſtinguiſh from below 20 large veſſels, and 60 ſmall ditto. We judged them from their ſignals to be enemies, but were not able to diſcover their force. While they remained at the diſtance of three leagues from us, we counted 22 ſhips of the line, of two and three decks, and ſeveral frigates, which were divided in two columns, the one running northward, and the other ſeeming to intend doubling upon our line, and thereby cutting off our retreat.

The ſuperiority of the enemy determined me to take advantage of the weather, to enquire of the commanders by ſignal, if they did not think it adviſeable to gain the firſt port, and their opinions being unanimous for it, I gave orders for making the firſt port in the order of retreat, by a forced ſail.

At three o'clock I bore eaſtward to engage the enemy to run into the bay of Cadiz, if they perſiſted to chace us; but they always came up with us by a forced ſail, and the Edgar, the beſt ſailer of them, approached le St. Dominique, which having loſt her main yard in a hard gale of wind, on the 13th, could not follow us; the Edgar ſecured her flag, le St. Dominique did the ſame, with an intention of defendiug it, and at half after four, the Engliſh gave a broadſide, which our veſſel returned from the larboard ſide; the fire of the latter was ſo well directed that the Edgar was obliged to retire, and le St. Dominique made up to us, when ſhe was encloſed by two of the enemy's ſhips, and put between two fires, but nevertheleſs ſhe continued firing, both on the ſtarboard and larboard, with the utmoſt ſpirit, particularly with her guns of retreat. We were in admiration of the gallant defence ſhe made, and the bravery of the captain, the officers, and the crew, when after a thick ſmoke, this unfortunate veſſel diſappeared. I preſume ſhe muſt have blown up, by firing of her proper guns of retreat. Such was the tragic end of the valiant Spaniards who were on board, whoſe noble defence merited a better fate.

At the ſame time three other ſhips of the line engaged la Princeſſa, who defended herſelf alone by a forced ſail, and an exceeding briſk fire, till la Diligent came to her aſſiſtance.

At ſunſet the Engliſh ſhip the Defence of 74 guns, 32 on her firſt deck, and 18 on her ſecond, began to attack the Phœnix, which I commanded, mounting 80 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. I got within piſtol ſhot of the Defence, which appeared to have ſuffered much, my intention being to rid myſelf of one of my enemies; and I was equally determined to ſtop the beſt ſailers amongſt the Engliſh ſhips, to give our veſſels time to eſcape; but I found myſelf immediately attacked by a third veſſel of 90 guns, commanded, as they ſaid, by admiral Roſs; and who in one of her broadſides, cut off our mizen-maſt, the fall of which for a few minutes, interrupted the fire of ſome of our larboard guns; but we, however, ſoon diſengaged ourſelves. At ſix o'clock in the morning, I received a muſquet-ball near my left ear: I continued on the forecaſtle giving the neceſſary orders, and the action continued without interruption, notwithſtanding the enemy's ſuperior force.

Owing to the high ſea, and few batteries we had, we were ſo overflowed with water between decks, that we were oblidged to order ſeveral new ſcupper holes to be made to carry it off. At ſeven o'clock, a fourth veſſel came upon our poop, and ſoon after I received a wound in the right thigh, and immediately after another in my head, which made me faint away, and they carryed me into the ſurgeon's room. A fifth ſhip now came up and fired a broadſide into us, which broke off our large ſcuttle maſt, which fell on the deck, together with the yard and the top gallant maſt.

The continual fire of the five Engliſh veſſels, which attacked us now in all quarters at once, along-ſide, a-head, and a-ſtern, deprived us entirely of all power of management, and prevented all our manœuvres. Without rigging, our main ſail ſhot through and through like a ſieve, our ſcuttle and top-gallant-maſt fallen, our mizen-maſt quite gone, our main-maſt injured in a variety of places, and pierced with grape and other ſhot, and our hold full of water; having nothing but our foreſail, the maſt of which had given way, and the ſcuttle and top-gallant-maſts, neither of which could carry ſail; without hope of mending our ſituation, or of receiving any relief—ſuch was our condition, when at the very laſt extremity, about ten in the evening, we ſtruck the flag, which we had defended for the glory of our king and country, againſt ſuch a ſuperiority of force, as made defence all that could poſſibly be expected, and left no doubt as to the iſſue of our fate. The enemies themſelves will bear witneſs to the truth of this relation.

In the morning, as ſoon as their little boat could cary, Mr. Macbride, captain of the Bienfaiſant, came to ſee me, and complimented me much. He ſaid, (if I may uſe his expreſſion) that a defence ſo glorious under ſuch an inequality of ſtrength was more to be envied than their victory, and informed me, that when we were in harbour, he would communicate ſome circumſtances to me, which he himſelf had obſerved, that reflected the higheſt honour upon our conduct, and which had eſcaped my obſervation and recollection. He did me the honour, contrary to the general practice, to ſuffer our national flag, and that of my command, to remain in the Phœnix, and ſuffered the whole crew to continue on board, becauſe the ſmall-pox was in the Bienfaiſant. The ſame day being the 18th, the Engliſh ſquadron and its convoy paſſed the Straits; but as a dead calm was ſet in to the leeward of Gibraltar, they anchored to the eaſtward of that place. The Phœnix entered the bay on the 19th, with the two veſſels in her company, the Bienfaiſant, and the Defence, and I received in Gibraltar all the politeneſs poſſible, from admiral Duff, who commands there, from the governor of the place, and from admiral Digby, the ſecond in the marine command in the ſquadron of admiral Rodney, who himſelf paid me the ſame honour.

For the protection of my honour, and for the ſatisfaction of my conſcience, I have thought it neceſſary to give your excellency an account of the courage, of the intrepidity, of the coolneſs, and of the perſeverance which all the officers diſcovered during the whole of the action; our two marine guards, alſo the three contre enſeigne of his Sicilian majeſty, and the whole crew of the Phœnix, gave the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of the moſt undoubted bravery and zeal; their wounds could not detain them in the hold; they would not ſtay to have them dreſſed, but ruſhed again to their poſts upon deck, eager to acquire and participate in new glories. I repreſent all this to your excellency, that you may explain to his majeſty how much his ſubjects on board the Phœnix were diſpoſed for his ſervice, and how ardently they wiſhed to ſacrifice their lives, and every thing, for the glory and honour of his arms.

The Engliſh fleet not having yet arrived in this port, I cannot give your excellency an exact or minute account of the conduct of the other veſſels in my ſquadron, but the general voice of the enemy pronounce their defence to have been in the greateſt degree glorious.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DON JUAN DE LANGARA.

JANUS. No. II.

> "Our governors, ever ſince I can remember, have "been jealous that the colonies, ſometime or "other, would throw off their dependence."
>
> DR. PRICE.

THAT philoſophy which ſees every thing, very early predicted, a population ſo rapid as the colonial, combined with an extent of country, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages for trade, manufactures, and agriculture, could not long remain under any foreign juriſdiction. This ſpirit of divination proceeded ſo far as to adviſe the king of Great-Britain, to gird his ſword upon his loins, and with ſuch of his nobles, as were willing to ſhare his fortune, to transfer his court to theſe ſhores. The minds of men of judgment and forethought, on both ſides the Atlantic, were filled with ſo great an event. The colonies received viſitors from different parts of Europe, who ſedulouſly eſſayed the nature of their ſoil, and the genius of their inhabitants. But, notwithſtanding every object ſeemed charged with the ſeeds of a revolution, ſtill, it was conſidered as the work of ſome ſucceeding generation.

The manners of a country, like that of an individual, are under the controul of circumſtances. Ours has changed, and muſt yet undergo further changes. But, before the habits reſulting from a more enlarged intercourſe with the genius,—the faſhions,—the vices, the luxury, and the pride of other nations become fixed, and conſtituting a part of our character, let us review the days that are paſſing, and have paſt. It is the ſweet and infantile æra of our hiſtory, over which the heart broods with encreaſing delight. It is the ſeaſon that puts forth the virtues moſt amiable in human nature. It is the age of patriotiſm, and every where exhibits the tendereſt intercourſe of ſentiment, paſſion, and mutual ſupport. I regret only, that it muſt in time give place to one more brilliant, though, perhaps, leſs beautiful. Be it our part, however, to cheriſh what remains, and to ſtudy to deſerve its continuance. To proceed.

We ſhall not attempt to diſplay the ſyſtem of the court of London, alarmed at our growing importance, nor the ſeveral ſteps taken by the people of America, to procure a permanent ſecurity againſt its encroachments. It is not, however, unworthy of remark, that the propoſitions of the ſecond Congreſs, were altogether incompatible with this ſyſtem, and, that it required no great ſtretch of penetration, to foreſee in what manner they would be treated, or the conſequences in which they would terminate.

The ſeeming ſacrifices of Congreſs, in their ſeveral conceſſions to the power of Great-Britain, involved only fugitive evils. They contained no material check to population; they did not diſcourage induſtry; they only procraſtinated the revolution. This conduct wore a good exterior, ſerved to conciliate our intereſt abroad, and to make proſelytes at home, for at this period all were not ſufficiently enlightened. But, England, ſenſible to their tendency, and knowing, that every day added to our ſtrength, ſigned a refuſal to our terms, by a contemptuous ſilence, and in the augmentation of her armies.

From this moment, an aſſumption of all the prerogatives of ſovereignty, became juſt and neceſſary. The independence of the colonies was accordingly declared by Congreſs, on the fourth of July, 1776, and further ſanctified by the reſpective aſſemblies, under the ſtile and title given them, of FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.

The admiration of Europe ſtood divided, between the wiſdom and boldneſs of this meaſure. They had not comprehended our capacity for war, nor did we know its extent ourſelves. They ſaw with aſtoniſhment, a new empire, erecting, in a corner of the world, ſcarcely an age recovered from barbariſm. A new flag hoiſted on the ocean.—A young people, adventurouſly riſing up againſt a nation grown old in the habits of war, and that had long inſulted more than half the globe. Another Hercules in its cradle, contending with another ſerpent. In a word, no phænomenon ever excited more univerſal attention, or unfolded a larger field to ſpeculation and curioſity. It was now the political and commercial ſyſtem of the old world, felt themſelves receding from their center, and on the eve of a new revolution.

The nature of the conteſt was alſo changed. The war was no longer a CIVIL ONE. This appellation loſt its propriety, and it became from henceforth, as between two nations, that had never been united.

It is rather a queſtion of ſubtilty than profit, to enquire how far we were capable, or had the capacity of proſecuting the war to a ſucceſsful iſſue, without the aſſiſtance of allies. It will be more for our inſtruction to inviſage the ſeveral cauſes whoſe operation raiſed our character, and made us worthy the friendſhip of foreign powers.

Before we could expect allies, it remained with us, to ſhew, that we deſerved them. If we could not affect this, we had but ſlender claims to the public eſpouſal of our cauſe. From a deſire to weaken an enemy, it might have been ſecretly encouraged, but no direct and open ſupport could have been expected. The days of croiſading were paſt. How often does it happen, that the prejudices of one country, are among the received opinions of another? We were adjudged by Great Britain, to uſe the language of Congreſs, "to be in ſuch a ſtate as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable plunder." Experiment therefore became neceſſary on our part, to convince the world that we had courage, as the king of Pruſſia expreſſed it, "to throw ſixes for our liberty."

We now approach ſcenes, new and ſingular, where every ſtep expoſed ſome truth, or removed ſome prejudice; taught us what we were, or what was proper to be done. I behold America, as a man determined on ſome glorious end, preſſing forward, without looking repentantly back, or for once, wiſhing to return to that point, from whence her career commenced. Till every thing is ſwallowed up in effeminacy and luxury, the heroic acts of this period will continue to be productive. We cannot therefore too frequently recall them to conſideration. They gave us a military character. They diſcovered a noble and aſcending ſpirit, amidſt the moſt preſſing misfortunes. They ſhewed an elevated humanity and politeneſs amidſt our triumphs, and determined us to be a DISTINCT PEOPLE, from thoſe of Great-Britain, as well in SENTIMENT as SITUATION. But like the advantages ariſing from ſleep, we have enjoyed their operation, without its being ſufficiently attended to or perceived.

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From the LONDON GAZETTEER, of Sept. 21.

IT has ever been common for States, as well as individuals, to envy their proſperous neighbours. This has been exactly the caſe with regard to Great Britain and the ſurrounding European powers. It is long ſince they have envied her greatneſs, and they have uniformly determined to take the advantage of her in the hour of difficulty and danger. Specious pretences will never be wanting, to excuſe the evil proceedings of ſuch malevolent neighbours, and if they can once do an injury, there is not the leaſt doubt, but they will find the means apparently, to juſtify it.

What we have been ſo often told of late, is a melancholy truth, namely, that moſt of the European powers are determined, if poſſible, to humble, what they call the pride of Britain. We have ſeen them for ſome time gradually preparing for this purpoſe, and I think it is at laſt pretty plain, that they are reſolved, that Britain ſhall "be no more a name;" in ſhort, not only to lower her ſpirit, but, if it be practicable, to deſtroy her very exiſtence as a ſtate.

Our very good friends, the Dutch, were the firſt who led the way to this conſpiracy. They, who by treaty, as well as in honour and gratitude, were bound to aſſiſt us, laid this inſidious ſcheme, which has taken place among the envious nations. Denmark and Sweden, to the beſt of their abilities, will contribute to injure us; but above all, Ruſſia, which, (as has been already remarked in your paper, has the leaſt to hazard in regard to her trade) has reſolved to head the confederacy.

This ſeems to have been the only mode that could be adopted to cruſh us. Equal in ourſelves to France, Spain, and the revolted coloniſts, what remained but for the reſt of Europe under ſpecious pretences, to wage a general naval war againſt us? This they have done, under the auſpices of an ambitious woman, whom we once aſſiſted, in a manner not perhaps intirely conſiſtent with the law of nations, and who would have probably ſeen the creſcent ride over her in triumph, had it not been for the ſuccour that we afforded her.

In this critical ſituation, fortune ſeems to have thrown a chance in our way, the improvement of which muſt depend entirely on our own conduct, tho' people have differed in opinion, relative to the manner in which we ſhould act at ſo nice a criſis.

We now ſee a part of the Ruſſian fleet boldly anchoring in the ports of a power which they mean to diſtreſs. Shall we ſupply them with all they want, and let them go forth to act againſt us: or ſhall we ſtrike a ſudden blow, and ſhew them and all the world, that we are not to be offended with impunity?

The late earl of Chatham was for beginning hoſtilities with the Spaniards, becauſe they would not declare their intentions plainly. Some thought this unjuſt, but as it turned out, the meaſure would have been a wiſe one. The empreſs of Ruſſia has declared her deſign explicitly enough, though ſhe has not commenced hoſtilities. Were neutrality only to be ſupported, ſurely one power could not have occaſion to arm 16 ſhips of the line and four frigates, and beſides deſire the aſſiſtance of her neighbours for this ſole purpoſe. No! certainly ſomething further muſt be intended; and not to mention the inſolence of anchoring near the Britiſh coaſts, while they are employed to convey ſtores to our enemies, there is the greateſt reaſon to believe, when the ſquadrons are joined and reinforced by thoſe of the other maritime nations, that it will not be long before they find means to act offenſively. It is an eaſy thing to pick a quarrel. I would have Britons beware of their danger, and uſe the means of prevention, while they are in their power.

Not doub ſome will ſay:—' No quarrel has yet commenced—the empreſs of Ruſſia is a powerful princeſs, and we have enemies enough to deal with already without adding the northern powers to the number."

As to the firſt obſervation—Should theſe fleets join, the ſmalleſt offence offered to a tranſport or other veſſel by ſome privateer perhaps, or even ſome American rover under Engliſh colours, might give a pretext to break with us. Power, in this caſe, would conſtitute right, and our former moderation would be an inſufficient plea to extricate us from the conſequences. As to the ſecond aſſertion—That the empreſs of Ruſſia is powerful—At land ſhe is; but in that regard we have nothing to fear. What ſhe is at ſea, we have chiefly contributed to make her, but nothing except the preſent ſituation of our affairs could render her formidable to us upon the watry element. Should we take this opportunity of checking her, ſhe will probably never be ſo again. Ruſſia was never calculated for a naval power. Peter the Great fought againſt many obſtacles of nature to make her ſo; he ſucceeded but in part. Peterſburgh, Cronſtadt, and a few other places of little note in that vaſt empire, can never be put in competition with the numerous ſea-ports of England.

After all, if it be aſked what I would adviſe? without arrogating to myſelf the character of a deep politician, I muſt ſay I think I ſee clearly that we ſhall no longer be ſovereigns of the main, nor perhaps dare to ſhew our faces there, unleſs we check this confederacy. We have now ſix Ruſſian men of war near Deal. It will be eaſy to prevent them from ever getting out of the channel, and by adopting a proper conduct theſe may be ſecured without the matter being known to the ſecond ſquadron, which is expected, which may fortunately in ſuch caſe alſo fall into our hands. Should ſuch an event happen, beſides the great acquiſition of twelve or thirteen large ſhips, we ſhall ſtrike ſuch a terror into the nations as may probably break the confederacy, or at leaſt have ſuſtained ſuch a material loſs as will render it ineffectual.

As to the fear of what may follow upon this.—"The lion is not hurtful when his teeth are drawn and his claws paired." The other powers are inſignificant in regard to their quota of ſhips, and it will be a long time indeed before Ruſſia can ſend ſuch another fleet into the Engliſh channel. The winter will lock up her veſſels, nor can ſhe ſo ſpeedily build more. The northern ſtates will ſtand amazed at the ſtroke given to her naval power, and the juſtneſs of the proceeding may be ſtated in a proper manifeſto.

Our governors have been termed weak and timid; I hope they will wipe off the aſperſion. I would not have them enter upon raſh meaſures. This matter may be conducted with prudence; in which caſe it will certainly terminate to their honour, and contribute to England's glory. HALESUS.

*** There are ſome requiſites for carrying this ſcheme into execution, wherein art may be juſtly and properly employed; but theſe the author of the above leaves to the wiſdom of government. Indeed were he ever ſo capable, it could only tend to defeat the end propoſed for him to deſcribe them.

LONDON.

A FABLE.

OVER the entrance of a well known inn, is the following inſcription, in legible characters: "None "are ever permitted to remain here longer than twelve "hours." And in order that this houſe, which is founded for the reception of all mankind, may be ſufficient to accommodate the vaſt concourſe of gueſts who reſort to it, it is abſolutely requiſite that one ſucceſſion of them ſhould be continually departing, to make room for another. For this and other reaſons there is a conductor to ſummons hence the viſitors, whenever their preſence is commanded elſewhere. All muſt therefore hold themſelves in conſtant readineſs, ſince the time of their departure (which is quite uncertain) depends entirely on the will of the Supreme Governor of all things, a Being of infinite wiſdom, power, and goodneſs!

A certain traveller arrived one evening at this inn, and forgetting the inſcription, ſhortly began to imagine, that he was ſettled on the premiſes, and that the uſe of the houſe and its conveniencies were his own during pleaſure.

He continued in his error till morning, when the conductor appeared, and for a conſiderable time fruitleſsly endeavoured to convince him of his miſtake. Towards the ſequel of the debate, Death (for ſo the conductor was named) remonſtrated to the following purport: "Did'ſt thou not at thy entrance read the inſcription, which expreſsly informs thee, that none are ſuffered to remain here longer than twelve hours, at fartheſt? Haſt thou not remarked "Uncertainty" and "Inſtability" inſcribed in every room, and "Frailty" on every decanter, punch-bowl, tumbler, glaſs, and ladle? Art thou ignorant that I have been inceſſantly calling on ſome or other of thy companions every moment throughout the night? And was all this inſufficient to remind thee, that thy own turn muſt ſhortly come?"

"I cannot but admit the truth of theſe circumſtances, and acknowledge the force of your arguments," replied the traveller: "I am thoroughly ſenſible that none have ever been allowed to remain here longer than I have done; yet I muſt own, I did expect, that ſome indulgence in this inſtance would have been extended to me; and it is not without regret, that I find myſelf compelled to accompany you now; for though you may introduce me to much more permanent and deſirable enjoyments than any this place can afford me, I ſhould neverthleſs like to ſpend a few more hours before my departure. If you think me chargeable with folly, there were others here laſt night to whom the ſame infatuation might with equal juſtice be imputed.

"I obſerved the generality of us (farther than taking needful ſleep and refreſhment) were ſo eagerly engaged in the divers amuſements and employments of the houſe, that we gave ourſelves no leiſure to reflect on the uncertainty of our ſtay, or to think in the leaſt of that country to which we were ſhortly to remove.

"The company, divided into ſeparate parties, occupied themſelves with a prodigious variety of purſuits and diverſions; for inſtance, ſome elected ſovereigns and magiſtrates, others held conferences on and ratified treaties of peace, of commerce, and of alliances, defenſive and offenſive. (At this game the greateſt knave, or he who could fartheſt over reach his neighbour, was accounted by many the ableſt negociator and ſhrewdeſt politician.) The largeſt rooms in the houſe were empires, the leſſer ones kingdoms, republics, &c. Of thoſe who occupied the appartments, the major part in each were ſtiled ſubjects, and were divided into diſtinct claſſes, ſuch as nobility, gentry, tradeſmen and peaſants, (the two laſt whereof chiefly applied themſelves to commerce and agriculture) over whom either a ſmall part of their own number, or one ſingle perſon, preſided and governed with laws.

"Some (not contented with their own) endeavoured by force to poſſeſs themſelves of other rooms, in which attempts they were ſure to meet with oppoſition, inſomuch that one part or other of the houſe, during my abode in it, has by theſe means been rendered a ſcene of uproar and confuſion.

"As the reſt of our tranſactions were in general much of a piece with thoſe already enumerated, I ſhall not enlarge further on the ſubject, but conclude by remarking, that I perceive I have hitherto attached myſelf too cloſely to this place and its products, which now appear to me but of trifling eſtimation."

"Your laſt remark on the vanity of this inn, and all contained in it," rejoined the conductor, "is a very juſt one; the ſame reflection occurs to all at the time of my calling them hence; but what is exceeding ſtrange, ſeldom to any before that period."

APPLICATION.

Our principal error lies in placing our affections too much on earthly things, and diſregarding, or at leaſt thinking too ſlightly on the concerns of eternity. Our conduct in this reſpect is directly the reverſe of what it ought to be; for inſtead of conſidering this life in the imperceptible proportion which it bears to futurity, we appear to take all our meaſures, and direct all our purſuits, as if we were ſent here to reſide forever, and ſeem to imagine that we were created for no other purpoſe: yet conſtant experience furniſhes incontrovertible proofs that we cannot with certainty count upon a ſingle moment as our own.—Permit me to conclude with a text of ſcripture rather varied; "Seek only the kingdom of Heaven and its riches, and all the traſh and trumpery of this world (which contains nothing elſe) ſhall be given unto you, as play-things meet for children, to amuſe you untill you come thither."

From the CONTINENTAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, January 11, 1781.

Mr. GILL,

IT is allowed that nothing teaches like experience. The truth of the following ſhort hiſtory of a ſyſtem of paper money in France may be depended on. It is taken from the moſt authentic accounts of that period, and ſhews that in all countries, the ſame cauſes produce the ſame effects. The publication of it at this time may be uſeful as well as entertaining, and convey ſome ſeaſonable and important leſſons to the rulers and people of the United States.

Your's A. B.

WHEN Louis XVth began to reign, France exhauſted by a war of 15 years, in which ſhe had contended with all Europe, groaned under the weight of an enormous debt. A great part of the public revenue was employed to pay the intereſt of this debt. Law, a native of Scotland, and one of the greateſt calculators of that day, undertook to diſcharge it. He had before propoſed his plan to the duke of Savoy, who replied, that he was not powerful enough to ruin himſelf. The regent of France, a prince of a bold and ſingular character, ſuffered himſelf to be ſeduced: he had a debt of an hundred millions ſterling to pay off. Law was not diſcouraged: he eſtabliſhed a bank in his own name, which acquired a prodigious credit, and the bills of which circulated at par with gold. The government united with it the Miſſiſippi company, the profits of which were ſaid to be immenſe. The people, deluded by the hope of gain, were eager to purchaſe the bills of this company and bank thus united. Theſe bills had very ſoon, notwithſtanding their quantity, a value ſuperior to that of gold. Money that was before laid up now circulated with profuſion, and France had in effect by this credit a great, though illuſory opulence. It was declared that the bank for the future ſhould be a royal bank, and then it was entruſted with the whole revenue of the kingdom, and with almoſt the whole foreign commerce, reſtrained at that time by the moſt ſevere prohibitory laws.

Thus the bank appeared to be eſtabliſhed upon the broadeſt foundation; and the confidence of the public in it went ſo far, that in 1719, that is in about two years, the bills of this bank repreſented thirty times more ſilver than was in circulation through the whole kingdom. A report was ſpread that Law had diſcovered inexhauſtible mines of gold at Miſſiſippi. Gold depreciated; nobody choſe to keep it; paper was conſidered as the only riches; the preſſes could not furniſh it faſt enough; and ſuch was the delirium, that a perſon thought himſelf very happy, who for a thouſand livres in ſilver had purchaſed a bill for no more than three hundred. People ſold their land, their furniture, their diamonds, for paper; and only the friends of Law, or of thoſe who acted under him, could enjoy the privilege of ſuch a bargain. The government itſelf, deceived by a ſucceſs ſo prodigious, made new emiſſions of bills to pay the creditors of the ſtate. This was the day for the ruin of the beſt eſtabliſhed fortunes. The parliament oppoſed, as far as it was able, theſe innovations, but was obliged to give way to the torrent of public opinion. Government, however, ſeduced by the facility of making theſe emiſſions, multiplied them to ſuch a degree that the price of all conſumptions ſoon became exceſſive, and it was perceived to be impoſſible to preſerve a level in this reſpect with neighbouring ſtates. This naturally led to the eſtimation of gold above paper, which immediately fell to an equality with gold, and went on to depreciate.

The government believed itſelf able to ſtop the depreciation by ſevere laws; and then appeared the whole train of expedients commonly attending a paper ſyſtem on the decline; regulations, tender acts, laws againſt ſtock-jobbing, &c. and at the ſame time, miſtruſt, failure of credit, a more rapid depreciation, the diſappearance of gold and ſilver, and an almoſt total ceſſation of commerce. The regent imagined, that by new laws he could form an effectual rampart againſt theſe diſorders. He made one law more extravagant than all the reſt, which forbad any man to keep by him more than 500l. in ſilver or gold, and obliged him to depoſit all above that ſum in the public coffers. This could never be executed; and the regent, convinced at laſt of the impoſſibility of forcing the public opinion, ſoon revoked it. The reign of paper had carried much of the coin out of the kingdom, and as the depreciation came on very rapidly, the nation ſoon found itſelf without a medium of circulation. The exportation of gold was prohibited, and the prohibition ſerved only to increaſe it. Unprincipled debtors paid their lawful debts in depreciated paper, and a ſwarm of informers, pimps, ſtock-jobbers, and cheats infeſted the kingdom. Sagacious people, who, during the illuſion had laid up their ſpecie, circulated it again by degrees, when they ſaw the imaginary riches of their neighbours coming to nothing. Adminiſtration knew not how to extricate itſelf from this labyrinth. At one time it fixed the value of ſilver; at another, that of paper; at another, that of merchandize: contradictory laws were continually made; and the frequent change of meaſures in this general confuſion deſtroyed their effect.

At laſt the bandage fell from the eyes of men; government felt its own weakneſs, and being now fully convinced, that the credit of paper reſted, not upon edicts, but upon opinion, it abandoned the paper money to its own fate, it permitted the uſe of ſilver; it eſtabliſhed all the taxes in hard money, allowing them however, to be paid in depreciated paper, at a rate of exchange that was ſettled every week by magiſtrates of juſtice and honour. Upon this the depreciation ſtopped of itſelf, at 30 for one: The government gradually drew in all the paper, till none of that ſort exiſted in the kingdom of France. All contracts were left at perfect liberty; every one made them as he pleaſed, and they were kept as they were made; confidence and credit were reſtored; commerce revived, and brought back the gold that had been ſent out of the kingdom: Specie circulated freely with paper, and all attempts to bend public opinion merely by the force of laws, being now known to be abſolutely vain and fruitleſs, were renounced forever: and the wiſdom which had happily abandoned a dangerous ſyſtem, ſoon healed the wounds which this ſyſtem had given to the kingdom. Since that time, England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia and France have made immenſe ſums of paper money, which has circulated with no ſmall advantage to all theſe countries, but it has been iſſued upon ſolid funds, and has reſted entirely on the good faith of government, and the good opinion of the people. The value of this paper varies according to circumſtances; it riſes and falls, but every attempt to ſupport it merely by the authority of law, is carefully avoided. If it is good, it wants not authority to aid its circulation; if it is bad, all the laws imaginable will never be able to ſupport it.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.

We hear that Maryland has acceded to the Confederation of the United States. This account is ſo important that we are unwilling, haſtily, to give it as certain. If, for the good of this vaſt continent, it ſhould prove true, the revolution, over which the Britiſh would ſtill obſtinately affect to ſhow ſome appearance of uncertainty, is, from this time, completed. This power, without doubt, will continue to make war upon us; but our independence is as ſure as her own; we may even ſay, is more ſure and more durable. We ſhall now ſee a form of government, at length, eſtabliſhed in the world, which theoriſts, and amongſt theſe the great Monteſquieu, have contemplated in imagination, and have ſaid, "might be immortal." Like a machine of thirteen wheels moving with perfect order amongſt themſelves, and conſtituting a combined force. This great Confederate Republic can have nothing to fear from its enemies. This event muſt inſpire a full confidence in our Allies, that no wiſh can remain in the councils of any of our States to keep the way open for an accommodation with Britain; it muſt give determination to the favourable intentions of the Neutral Powers with regard to us, and thereby accelerate a peace.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.

Saturday, November 25th, 1780.

RESOLVED, That all the artificers in the department of military ſtores in Pennſylvania, be removed to Carliſle, and that in future only an iſſuing ſtore and an elaboratory for fixing ammunition be kept in Philadelphia:

That general Waſhington detach a field officer of artillery to take the command and ſuperintend the buſineſs at Carliſle, and under the orders of the board of war:

That the commiſſary general of purchaſes be directed to form a ſufficient magazine of proviſions at Carliſle for the ſupply of the poſt:

That the board of treaſury take immediate meaſures for furniſhing ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be neceſſary for ſupplying the department of military ſtores, agreeably to an eſtimate approved by the board of war.

Thurſday, November 30th, 1780.

RESOLVED, That there be a commiſſary general of purchaſes, whoſe duty ſhall be to purchaſe proviſions under the direction of Congreſs, the commander in chief, or board of war: to call upon the principal ſtate agents or commiſſioners for ſuch ſupplies as their reſpective legiſlatures ſhall make proviſion for, and to keep up a regular correſpondence with them, to the end that their proſpects of furniſhing ſuch ſupplies may be fully known; of which correſpondence he ſhall keep a fair and correct regiſter, as well as of every other official tranſaction: to direct the quantities and ſpecies of proviſions to be ſtored in the magazines of the ſeveral ſtates, under the orders of the commander in chief, and cauſe the ſame to be forwarded to the army as occaſion may require; for which purpoſe he is hereby impowered to call on the quartermaſter general, and the deputy quartermaſters for the means of tranſportation: to make monthly returns to the commander in chief and board of war of all perſons employed by him, ſpecifying for what time and on what terms; and of all proviſions received in each month, from whom, from what ſtate, and the quantities delivered to the iſſuing commiſſaries, their names, and at what poſts; alſo of all proviſions remaining on hands, at what magazines and in whoſe care; the returns to be made up to the laſt day of each month, and forwarded as ſoon after as may be: to cauſe all his accounts with the United States to be cloſed annually, on the firſt day of January, and laid before the board of treaſury for ſettlement by the firſt day of March enſuing:

That there be a deputy commiſſary of purchaſes for the ſouthern army, appointed by the commiſſary general, whoſe duty ſhall be the ſame with reſpect to that army as that of the commiſſary general with the main army: he ſhall make his returns to the commanding officer of the ſouthern army, and to the commiſſary general, to whom he ſhall be reſponſible.

The commiſſary general and deputy commiſſary ſhall each appoint one aſſiſtant commiſſary, one ſuperintendant of live ſtock, two clerks, and as many butchers, coopers, drovers and labourers, as may be neceſſary for conducting the buſineſs of the department, and ſhall have power to fix the pay of the butchers, coopers, drovers and labourers, ſubject to the controul of the board of war:

That the pay of the ſeveral officers in the department be in the bills emitted in purſuance of the reſolution of the 18th day of March laſt, as follows;

The commiſſary general one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven dollars per month, three rations for himſelf and ſervants, and forage for two horſes; deputy commiſſary one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, two rations for himſelf and ſervant, and forage for two horſes;

Aſſiſtant commiſſaries ſeventy-five dollars per month, two rations, and forage for one horſe;

Superintendant of live ſtock fifty dollars per month, one ration, and forage for one horſe;

Clerks forty dollars per month and one ration.

Reſolved, That no officer appointed under the foregoing regulations be entitled to draw pay, unleſs he produce a certificate of his having taken the oaths preſcribed by the reſolution of February 3d, 1778:

Reſolved, That Ephraim Blaine, eſquire, be continued commiſſary general of purchaſes:

That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates immediately to inform the commiſſary general and deputy commiſſary of the names of their principal agents or commiſſioners reſpectively for ſupplying the army, and to oblige them to give information from time to time to the commiſſary general, or the deputy commiſſary with the ſouthern army, as the caſe may be, of their proſpects, and how far they ſhall be able to comply with their requiſitions:

That the live ſtock to be furniſhed by the ſeveral ſtates be delivered to ſuch ſtore-keepers, within each ſtate, at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities, as the commiſſary general or deputy commiſſary ſhall direct, under the regulations contained in the act of Congreſs of the 15th of July laſt, for the delivery of all other public property:

That the ſtore-keepers appointed by the deputy quartermaſters be ſubject to the orders of the commiſſary general, to whom they are to make monthly returns of all their receipts and deliveries, as far as reſpects his department, and in ſuch manner as he ſhall direct:

That all the reſolutions of Congreſs heretofore made, reſpecting the department of the commiſſary general of purchaſes, be and they are hereby repealed.

A number of the CITIZENS of Philadelphia preſent their compliments to the OFFICERS of the Army and Navy, now in this city, and requeſt the favor of their company, to dine with them at the City Tavern, this afternoon at three o'clock.

* * *

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or Tract of Land,

ſituate in Eaſt Fallow-field townſhip, Cheſter county, containing by patent 187 acres, diſtant about 45 miles from Philadelphia, 24 from Lancaſter, and 19 from Wilmington, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country; 120 acres whereof is cleared land, and the reſt good timber land, and about 30 acres of excellent water meadow, and a great deal more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, with good rooms, 2 on each floor, and convenient garrets. Alſo a ſquare log houſe adjoining the ſame, with a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, a large Barn, Stables, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. all in good order; a good bearing orchard. Likewiſe a Still houſe, with 2 Stills fixed. Alſo a place fit for a Tan-yard. The whole under good Fence. For terms of ſale apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN TELLES, on the premiſes.

Northern-liberties, February 2d.

Next Tueſday Morning,

At TEN o'Clock, At

Boyd and Loughead's

VENDUE-STORE,

The upper End of Second ſtreet,

Will be Diſpoſed of at Public Auction,

A very GENERAL and good ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

The Particulars too tedious to Enumerate:

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef,

Thirty ſides of beſt Ben-Leather,

A few barrels of Pearl Aſh, as good as ever was manufactured,

Several dozen Delph Bowles, aſſorted,

Sundry kinds Glaſs Ware,

A VARIETY OF

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture,

Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. as Uſual.

N. B. The Favours of the trading Part of the Public will be gratefully Received, and a juſt and ſuitable Return made in due Time.

Lately Imported, and now for Sale,

By Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Superfine, fine, middling and courſe

BOULTING CLOTHS,

warranted Good, and if not good may be returned;

German Straw-Knives, Spinning-Wheel Irons, Iron Lamps, Waffel-irons, Waggon-ſcrews, Rifle and Gun Barrels;

A large Aſſortment of Plain-irons, German Bibles, Pſalm-books and Slate-pencils.

LIKEWISE,

A Number of elegantly finiſhed

Sword and Hanger Blades,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Holland Stripes, and Checks, Raven and Ruſſia Duck, Drilling, Brown Holland, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

At ſaid Store is likewiſe for Sale, By

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff Wines,

Spirits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, &c.

A large Quantity of 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 Pound Cannon BALL.

All Perſons Indebted to the

Eſtate of FRANCIS C. HASENCLEVER, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment without delay, to the ſubſcribers; and ſuch as have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to render their Accounts, duly proven, in order that they may be ſettled, by

MARY HASENCLEVER, Executrix.
And LEONARD JACOBY, Executor.

If the Gentleman who called at

my houſe, near Octoraro, in the year 1778, and gave a particular account of my Son's fall at Quebec, and what became of his property there, will be ſo good as favour me with a line, and inform me where he now reſides, he will much oblige, his moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN MACPHERSON.

⁂ Direct for me in Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

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*Wanted immediately, a heal-*thy wet NURSE, (white or black) with a good breaſt of Milk, who can be well recommended. One without a Child would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Came to the Plantation of the

ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, about three months ago, a red COW, with a white face, white feet, white belly, and a white ſtreak down her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HUBER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

Was LOST, on Thurſday Evening, the 1ſt inſtant, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Third-ſtreets,

A ſmall LAP-DOG,

Named BEAUTY; is white and black, has long hair, with two ſpots over his eyes and one on his forehead. Whoever brings ſaid Dog to Mr. RAGUET, in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet, will receive the above Reward.

Shoemaker's Tools,

TO BE SOLD by FREDERICK DOUBLEBOWER,
At his ſhop in Second-ſtreet, four doors above
Arch ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

On WEDNESDAY

The Fourteenth Day of February next,

By Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, at TEN o'clock in the Morning, the following

Dwelling-Houſes, Stores, Lots of Ground and Wharf on Delaware River,

According to the Draught or Plan to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe.

No. 2. Being a Brick Houſe, two ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and three ſtories high in Water ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the bank, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, now in the tenure of James Reynolds.

No. 1. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining of No. 2. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon its ſtands; now in the tenure of Richard Humphreys.

No. 8. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining that of No. 1. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Rachel Lawrence and others.

No. 5. Being a Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 6. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 5. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 7. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 6. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, and a ſmall Yard adjoining, 6 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet and 3 inches in length; now in the tenure of Robert Turner.

No. 9. Being a Tobacconiſt's Shop and Wooden Building, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Henry Cavenaugh.

No. 10. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of a 10 foot paſſage, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts.

No. 11. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, adjoining that of No. 10, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts; together with the Wharf, 33 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

No. 3. Being a two ſtory Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 4. Being a two ſtory Brick Building, formerly uſed as a grannary, adjoining that of No. 3; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 14. Being two Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 4, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 13. Being two more Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining thoſe of No. 14, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 12. Being a Cooper's-Shop, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth, 15 feet 6 inches by 38 feet, and the Wharf 26 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

N. B. Theſe laſt five Numbers are now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts, and the purchaſers thereof, as well as the purchaſers of the houſes and lots on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, from No. 5 to 11, incluſive, ſhall have an equal uſe and privilege of the ſaid ten feet alley, from Water-ſtreet eaſtward as far as the utmoſt extent of lot No. 11, and the vacant ground on both ſides of the ſame alley not built on, always to remain open, and the like uſe and privilege of the ten feet paſſage from the ſaid alley and vacant grounds into Market ſtreet, for the accommodation of the whole, and from the end of the ſaid ten feet alley at the extent of lot No. 11, the purchaſers ſhall have the privilege of a ſink or water-courſe, only, into the river Delaware.

The Terms of Payment ſhall be made known at the Time of Sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, belonging to Samuel Hodge, at the 7 mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, a Sorrel GELDING, about 12 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

CORNELIUS STURGIS.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following

ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,
Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As a CLERK, a young man who is perfectly acquainted with accompts, and can be well recommended.—Any perſon deſirous to treat with him will pleaſe to leave a note at the printer's, which ſhall be punctually attended to.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

For a Houſe or Houſes in the city of Philadelphia, or for a good Farm not far diſtant from the city,

A LOT ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Main-ſtreet, in Germantown and north-eaſt ſide of Shoemaker's-lane, leading from the ſaid ſtreet to the Old-York road. It contains in front, on the ſaid Main-ſtreet, about 94 feet, and in depth on the ſaid lane 96 perches, or thereabouts, its width at the diſtance of about 280 feet from the ſtreet increaſes 3 feet 7 and a half inches, which is continued to the extent of the Lot, and contains about 2 acres and a quarter of an acre of ground.

Upon the Premiſes are erected, to wit, At the corner of the lot next the lane, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Smith's Shop, &c. adjoining to which is an excellent well built Stone Dwelling-houſe about 40 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, an entry through the middle, in which is a good ſtair-caſe, good garrets, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining this houſe is a good Stone Shop, fit for a tenement, a ſhopkeeper or a tradeſman. The Stone Houſe is well calculated for a genteel ſingle family, or might conveniently accommodate four ſeparate families, without any interruption to each other.

This Eſtate was formerly in two Lots, each having a garden, well of water and other conveniencies, and will be diſpoſed of either in two parts or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

From its ſituation it is a moſt convenient ſtand for any kind of employment carried on in Germantown, or would ſuit for a ſummer retreat, as it ſtands high, is a healthy, pure air, next but one adjoining to Mr. John Wiſter's houſe and gardens.

The Lot is capable of very great improvments, either for garden, paſturage, or raiſing any kind of grain, roots, &c. There are about 70 fruit trees on it; a large quantity of dung, more than ſufficient to render the whole as rich as a garden, is now on the premiſes, and will be diſpoſed of with it.

The whole is under rent until the firſt day of April next, and tenants for the ſucceeding year are now in treaty for it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange for the whole or part of the premiſes, may treat with GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coach-maker, oppoſite the Lutheran church, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Long-Swamp townſhip, Berks county, Jan. 12, 1781.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, a black HORSE 14 or 15 hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, trots, paces and canters; has three white feet, neither brand nor ear mark: had on a new ſaddle and bridle, a new cirſingle, and an old green houſing. The thief (who ſaid his name was Conrad Funk, and that his father lives in Mannorland townſhip, 5 miles from Lancaſter) alſo took away between three and four dollars hard money: he is of the middle ſtature, ſmall viſage, about twenty-four years old, and can talk tolerable Engliſh: had on a blue great coat almoſt new, the cape lined with red and blue, a brown cloſe bodied coat, dark blue jacket, patched leather breeches, white linen ſtockings, blue and red mixed over ſtockings. He has often taken and ſold things thro' the country that were not his. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the horſe may be returned to his owner and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only five hundred dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN EGNER.

TO BE SOLD, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn.

At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws,
Raſps,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Beſt ſpring Stock-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaiffing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts.
Jappaned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,
Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

Alſo, A Quantity of Gunpowder.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had, Writing Paper of the beſt quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, beſt Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,

A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant ſeats for country houſes upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Briſtol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants houſe, barn, and ſome out houſes, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Eſquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Alſo a HOUSE in this city, in a good ſtand for buſineſs, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated on New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the ſwamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with a good proportion of meadow and orchard: Alſo, a HOUSE in Second ſtreet near Pine-ſtreet. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the Market; who will receive Bills of Exchange upon France in Payment.

An Elderly Woman,

That can be well recommended, will go as HOUSEKEEPER in a genteel family. None need apply but ſuch as will treat with proper reſpect a perſon who acts intirely from Principle. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED Immediately,

A wet NURSE with a good breaſt of Milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1781.

THE

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 705.

In Council,

PHILADELPHIA, February 1ſt, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-third day of December laſt, the Supreme Executive Council are impowered and required, from and after the firſt day of this preſent month, to Publiſh in the ſeveral Engliſh and German News-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the firſt week in every month, the Rate of Exchange between Specie and Continental Money, which exchange ſo publiſhed in each month, the ſaid Act declares, ſhall be the Exchange between the ſaid Continental Money and the State Money, thereby made Legal Tender.

Reſolved, That the Rate of Exchange is Seventy-five Continental Dollars for One Dollar in Specie.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

In COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, January 26th, 1781.

WHEREAS the militia law of this ſtate requires, that the Sub-lieutenants of the city and counties reſpectively, ſhall, once in every three “ months, render an account, to their proper Lieutenant, of all monies received by them, and of their expenditures by virtue of ſaid act, and ſettle and pay the balance of the ſame to him. And that the Lieutenant of the ſaid city, and each county reſpectively, ſhall make out compleat accounts of all the monies received by him, and of his expenditures, and return the ſame to the Supreme Executive Council, once in every ſix months, and on failure of ſo accounting, each Lieutenant, and Sub-Lieutenant ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch neglect, Ten Thouſand Pounds, then current money.”

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants be required to render their accounts agreeable to ſaid act, without delay, or in failure thereof, the Attorney General be directed to put the ſaid act in execution againſt all ſuch as ſhall be found delinquent, within a reaſonable time after this date.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

The very peculiar ſituation of PRISONERS in the NAVAL DEPARTMENT, rendering it neceſſary, I am to requeſt, that all and every perſon or perſons, having the charge of any Priſoners, taken by the continental frigates, privateers or other veſſels, belonging to the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, do make immediate returns thereof to my office at camp, or to THOMAS BRADFORD, eſquire, deputy commiſſary of priſoners at Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM SKINNER, Com. Gen. Priſ.
January 26, 1781.

[The Printers of the different States are requeſted to publiſh the above.]

BALTIMORE, January 26. 1781.

The Owners of Rolling-Mills,
In the State of Pennſylvania, may be ſupplied with
PLATES of COPPER,
From twenty to thirty pounds Weight, or any other Demenſions they may chooſe,
NEATLY FORGED,
To make Sheet-Copper,
By applying to the MANAGER of the COPPER-WORKS, in Frederick county, or to me in Baltimore.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Genteel Boarding and Lodging may be had by applying to the Printer.

Northern-liberties, February 6th.

THIS MORNING,
At TEN o'Clock, At
Boyd and Loughead's
VENDUE-STORE,
The upper End of Second ſtreet,
Will be Diſpoſed of at Public Auction,
A very GENERAL and good ASSORTMENT of
MERCHANDIZE,
The Particulars too tedious to Enumerate:
ALSO,
A few barrels of Beef,
Thirty ſides of beſt Ben-Leather,
A few barrels of Pearl Aſh, as good as ever was manufactured,
Several dozen Delph Bowles, aſſorted,
Sundry kinds Glaſs Ware,
A VARIETY OF
Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture,
Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. as Uſual.

N. B. The Favours of the trading Part of the Public will be gratefully Received, and a juſt and ſuitable Return made in due Time.

To be Sold and Entered upon
IMMEDIATELY,

A Valuable Plantation, lying on the river Neſhammeny, one mile and a half above the ferry, three miles from Briſtol, and eighteen from the city of Philadelphia, from whence there is good Navigation to ſaid Plantation; containing 100 acres of good Land, 15 acres of which is excellent bottom Meadow.

There are on ſaid Premiſes, a good new Stone Dwelling-Houſe, two ſtories high, neatly finiſhed; an old Stone Houſe and Kitchen adjoining, with good dry Cellars under the whole; convenient Barn, Coach-houſe, Stabling for ſix horſes, and a Cow-houſe, &c. Good apple and peach Orchards, bearing Fruit of the beſt quality; together with an excellent Kitchen Garden, which always affords an abundant ſupply of every kind uſeful for a large family. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to ISAAC WIKOFF, on the premiſes, or to PETER WIKOFF, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
By Virtue of the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSHUA BAKER, deceaſed, by us the ſubſcribers,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
The Fifteenth day of February next, His late
Dwelling Houſe and Plantation,

ſituate in Chriſtiana hundred, and county of Newcaſtle, on Delaware: Containing upwards of 200 acres of Land, well watered and timbered; on which is a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a large framed Barn, Stables and other Out-houſes, a good Apple Orchard and other Fruit-trees: Alſo, Two ſmall Tenements thereon. The ſaid Place is in a fine healthy country, and well ſituated for trade, farming, &c. The public road leading thro' it about 7 miles diſtant from Wilmington. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, and willing to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may apply to PETER BAKER, living thereon; the title indiſputable. The terms of payment will be made known the day of ſale, by us.

SAMUEL BAKER, and
JOHN MERISS, } Executors.
January 21ſt, 1781.

This is to give Notice to the Public, that I the ſubſcriber bought, on the firſt day of November, 1780, a certain Tract of LAND, lying on Jacob Creek, Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, of a certain SAMUEL WELLS, to whom I paſſed my bond for 330l. 10s. to be paid in gold or ſilver, as money rated in the year 1772, and dated the 1ſt day of November, and payable the 1ſt day of June, 1783. I do hereby forbid all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid bond, until ſaid Wells makes good his obligation to me or my aſſigns, as I am informed he ſold part of ſaid Land to other perſons. Given under my hand, this 29th day of November, 1780.

ADAM KAFFER.

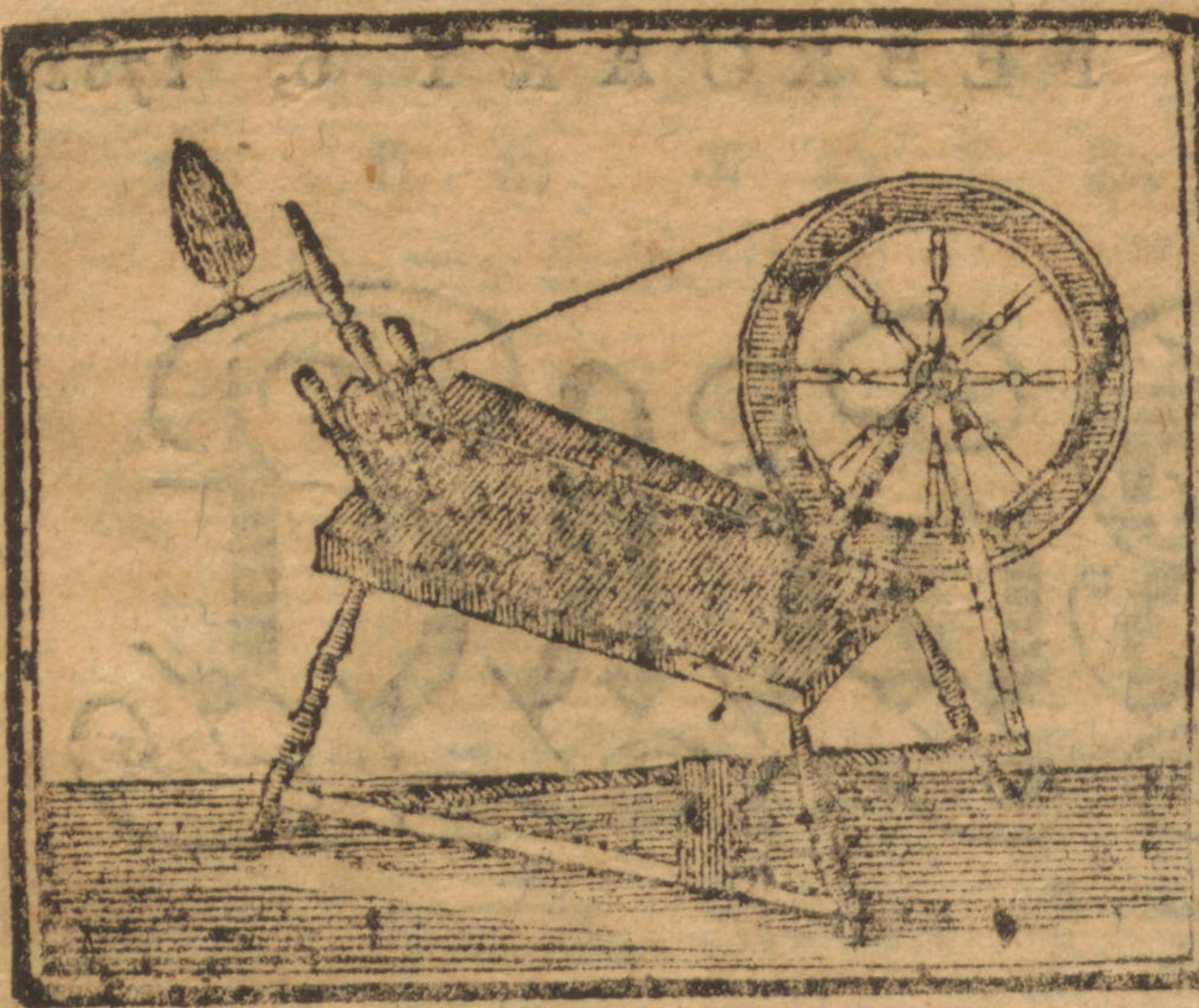
The POWER of INNOCENCE.

A Northern pair, we wave the name,
Rich, young, and not unknown to fame,
When firſt the nuptial ſtate they try'd,
With poets' gods in pleaſure vy'd.
New to the mighty charm they feel,
A joy that all their looks reveal.
We love whate'er has power to pleaſe,
So Nature's ancient law decrees;
And thus the pair, while each had pow'r,
To bleſs the fond, ſequeſtered hour,
With mutual LOVE enraptured glow,
And LOVE in kind COMPLACENCE ſhow.
But when familiar charms no more,
Inſpire the bliſs they gave before,
Each leſs delighting, leſs was lov'd
Now this, now that was diſapprov'd;
Some trifling fault, which LOVE conceal'd,
INDIFF'RENCE ev'ry day reveal'd.
COMPLACENCE flies, NEGLECT ſucceeds,
NEGLECT, DISDAIN and HATRED breeds.
The wiſh to pleaſe forſakes the breaſt,
The wiſh to rule has each poſſeſs'd.
Perpetual war, that wiſh to gain,
They wage, alas! but wage in vain.
Now hope of conqueſt ſwells the heart
No more—at length content to part.
The rural ſeat, that ſylvan ſhade,
Where firſt the nuptial vows were paid;
That ſeat atteſts the dire intent,
And hears the parting ſettlement.
This houſe, theſe fields, my lady's own,
Sir JOHN muſt ride to town alone.
The chariot waits—they bid adieu;
But ſtill the chariot waits in view.
Tom tires with waiting long in doubt,
And lights a pipe—and ſmokes it out—
Myſterious! wherefore this delay?
The ſequel ſhall the cauſe diſplay.
One lovely girl the lady bore,
Dear pledge of joys ſhe taſtes no more;
The father's mother's darling, ſhe,
Now liſp'd and prattled at their knee.
Sir JOHN, now riſing to depart,
Turn'd to the darling of his heart,
And cry'd, with ardour in his eye,
“ Come Betſey, bid mamma good bye.”
The lady trembling, anſwer'd “ No—
“ Go, kiſs papa, my Betſey go.
“ Sir John, the child ſhall live with me”—
“ The child herſelf ſhall chuſe,” ſaid he.
Poor Betſey look'd at each by turns,
And each the ſtarting fear diſcerns.
My lady aſks, with doubt and fear,
“ Will you not live with me, my dear?”
Yes, half reſolved, reply'd the child,
And, half ſuppreſs'd her tears, ſhe ſmil'd.
“ Come, Betſey, cry'd Sir JOHN, you'll go,
“ And live with dear papa, I know.”
Yes, Betſey cry'd.—The lady then
Addreſs'd the wond'ring child agen.
“ The time to live with both is o'er,
“ This day we part to meet no more:
“ Chuſe then”—here grief o'erflow'd her breaſt,
And tears burſt out too long ſuppreſt.
The child, who tears and chiding join'd,
Suppos'd papa diſpleas'd, unkind;
And try'd, with all her little ſkill,
To ſooth his oft relenting will,
Do, cry'd the liſper, pappy! do
Love dear mamma!—Mamma loves you!
Subdu'd the force of manly pride,
No more his looks his heart belied;
The tender tranſport forc'd its way;
They both confeſs'd each other's ſway:
And prompted by the ſocial ſmart,
Breaſt ruſhed to breaſt, and heart to heart.
Each claſp their Betſey, o'er and o'er,
And Tom drove empty from the door.

Ye that have paſſions for a tear,
Give nature's due, and drop it here!

TO BE SOLD,
Window Frames, Saſhes, Shutters, &c. ſufficient for a three ſtory Houſe, made in the beſt manner, of ſeaſoned timber. For particulars enquire of HUGH ROBERTS, jun. in Elm ſtreet.

WANTED,
A Woman who underſtands the Care of Children and Sewing. She muſt be well recommended, as none other need apply. Enquire of the Printer.



JOHN KEAN,

And the SPINNING-WHEEL is removed, one Door from where he lived, to the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where is now Opening a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will Sell, Wholeſale and Retail, at Prices ſo very low as to be perfectly agreeable to every reaſonable Purchaſer.

Together with numberleſs other Articles, he offers to Sale the following, viz.

BLUE, brown, green, purple, ſcarlet, buff, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knap'd.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Blue, green, grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, blue, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtrip'd Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean,
Prunellas.
Durcons.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emboſſed Serges.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, changeable and clouded Mantuas of different patterns.
Black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Black gauze Handkerchiefs.

Cotton Romalls.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Long Lawn.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe Hoſe and Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Common Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, copper, braſs and white-mettal ſhoe and knee buckles.
White-chapple and common Engliſh Needles.
Hunters Knives & Forks.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Cork-ſcrews.
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned Snuffers.
Silver Locket-buttons of various patterns.
Ink-pots.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tufty Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots
Skillets
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

LONDON.

THE number of ſhips built by three belligerent powers from the peace in 1762 to the preſent time, are on a moderate calculation:—England 114, France 73, Spain, 27. No veſſels under the fifth rate are included in this liſt.

Two veſſels are now fitting out in the river on ſpeculation and experiment; they are to have two ports to each gun, which they are to fight under cover; the Americans practiſe this with ſucceſs, and if it is found uſeful in our ſervice, it is intended to be adopted generally.

A certain lord being aſked by his friends, in what line of life he meant his ſon to walk? "In theſe critical crazy times, replied his lordſhip, I ſcarce can tell, he is an Engliſhman, therefore unfit for court favour; in the law he cannot riſe, his very principles will deſtroy him; in the army he will be inſulted, clerks and commis's, without rank or knowledge, will be made his ſuperiors, it is not now for the ſons of courage—but ſlaughter. I'll even confine him to the gentleman, for as his abilities will not be permitted to render him uſeful in public, in private his virtue ſhall make him an ornament to his country; it is the only reſource left for honour."

It it much to be regretted, in a ſtate like that of Great Britain, no other channel for the ſupply of men, to man her fleets in times of emergency, has been hit upon, but that very diſagreeable one of impreſſing: it is certainly a much more politic ſcheme to induce than to compel, and we might reaſonably expect much more happy conſequences to ariſe from the ſervice of men induced to enter, than from treble the number forced into ſuch a ſituation.

The inconveniences that would ariſe from permitting any circumſtances to plead for extenuation of a crime ſo very dangerous to the ſervice, as mutinies in the navy, are very obvious; the ſailors are a body, the moſt uſeful people which this, as a marine and commercial ſtate know, but if there was to be any relaxation in the diſcipline; Britiſh ſailors would no longer carry away the palm from thoſe of every other country on the globe.

If it be true that deciſive ſucceſs againſt the French in the Weſt Indies, was prevented by the diſobedience and perverſeneſs of ſome of ſir George Rodney's officers, it is to be hoped an exemplary puniſhment will be inflicted on the delinquents, ſince diſcipline is the life and ſoul of military ſervice; and from late public events, diſcipline in the navy ſeems to have been moſt fatally relaxed.

Though it is the occaſional cant of miniſters to plume themſelves on appeaſing the Iriſh, and bringing them to a ſatisfied acquieſcence on the friendſhip of England, the reverſe is notoriouſly the caſe, as appears from the general ſpirit and declaration of the aſſociated corps, as well as from their periodical writers. The following is a proof of the opinion of the latter in a letter to the people, ſpeaking of the abſolute neceſſity for an independency in the Iriſh parliament.

"Inſtead of being allied, or inſeparably united to the intereſt of an old empire, tottering under a decay of nature, and hurried on by her vices, we ſhould enjoy in our own renewed conſtitution all the ſoundneſs, virtue and vigour of youth; that worſt of all corruptions introduced by the worſt of all tyrannies, that of the corrupt parliament of a ſuperior and degenerated nation, would be removed. The intereſt of the governors and of the people, now ſo oppoſite, would be reconciled. We ſhould be our own governors, for the nation would be more free to indulge her. Public ſpirit would ſhake off the deſpair of centuries; public virtue would have an object, and be at once the ſpring, the effect, and the cement of government."

As this once glorious empire has been brought ſo rapidly from the high elevation to which it was raiſed, to the very brink of deſtruction; is it wiſe, is it prudent to imagine, the ſame identical councils and meaſures, if purſued, can extricate us? the thought is abſurd, the wiſh would be folly.

It has been often averred as a fact amongſt the medical claſs, that particular ſounds will have ſingular effects on particular conſtitutions, and produce very often moſt amazingly wonderful conſequences, happy as powerful. A recent inſtance ſeems to verify the poſition. A certain lethargic conſtitution, ſcarce capable of feeling any common ſtimulus, was ſome time ago rouzed into ſudden, immediate, and violent action, by the ſounds of IMPEACH NOW, ſtriking too forcibly the tender tympana of the courtly ear. It is obſervable there has been an alertneſs about the gentleman ever ſince, and he ſeems to have all his faculties in a perfect ſound ſtate, ſo attentive particularly are his auricular organs, that even whiſpers alarm him; and ſome of the rougher and fiercer tones of the voice are likely to throw him into univerſal convulſions.

There is not, in the world, a more generally admitted fact, than the extreme and laviſh waſte of the public treaſure in England, which has riſen in the preſent war to a heighth hardly credible, if the moſt authentic vouchers, and parliamentary proofs were not every moment in view before the eyes of all mankind. We ſhall not ſpeak of the extravagance of miniſters, becauſe it may be, and we believe is, greatly for their intereſt, but the conduct of a ſovereign who permits it muſt be perfectly unaccountable, as it is to the full as much againſt his intereſt as that of his people. What is the intereſt of a king, ſhewn in by the moſt able ones—wealth, power, armies, navies, victories, &c. and can any man of common ſenſe imagine that there might not have been ſaved in the four laſt years expenditure, a ſum of ten or twelve millions! would not this have given us 20 ſail of the line more laſt year? would it not have conquered a rebellious colony? This public and extravagant waſte of treaſure, therefore, gives a deeper wound to the royal intereſts than to any other in the ſtate. As to ſecuring a majority in parliament, other miniſters have always done it, when the national expences were not half ſo great, ſo that pretence is only proving the preſent men to be greater bunglers than all their predeceſſors. If all theſe circumſtances, and an hundred others which might be added, are conſidered, it will certainly be expected by the world—by his reputation—by the kings, his brethren in the world—by all mankind, that his majeſty ſhould be as ready to detect his miniſters in their corrupt extravagances as his people can be—to meet them half way—to examine into the fact, with that efficient ſcrutiny ſo fully in his power, but not in theirs; and by ſo doing he will probably double his real power, regain the advantages of the war, and be the ſovereign of his people's minds, as well as their perſons.

An artiſt, of great eminence in the ordnance branch, has made great improvements on a piece on the conſtruction of a howitzer, formed with a double bore, in ſuch a manner, that it carries two granades, which, when chained together, have been found to be of the greateſt utility, much more ſo than any thing hitherto invented for the deſtruction of not only rigging, but, when properly directed, has an equal effect on the decks of the enemy's ſhips, as when fired from the tops, or any commanding height. It anſwers in proportion to its ſize the purpoſe of a granade and chain ſhot.

Among other of the public Acts which have graced the Reign of the preſent King of France, is the following DECLARATION, aboliſhing the ancient Cuſtom of the Torture. Given at Verſailles, the 24th of Auguſt, 1780, and regiſtered in Parliament on the 5th of September following.

LOUIS, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, to all to whom theſe preſent letters come, greeting—The ancient ordonances of the Kings, our predeceſſors, have always adopted the cuſtom of applying the torture to perſons accuſed of capital crimes, which, by the law are puniſhed with death, when circumſtances have made ſtrongly againſt the accuſed party, but yet no proof has been brought ſufficient to ſubject them to the ſentence above-mentioned.

By the firſt article, in the 19th record of the ordonance of the month of Auguſt, 1670, all the judges are authorized to adminiſter the torture, entitled, Queſtion Preparatoire. By the ſecond article, they are even authorized to decree, that notwithſtanding having ſuffered the torture, the proofs ſhould remain in full force to condemn the accuſed to all kinds of penalties and perſonal puniſhments, death only excepted, to which the accuſed, who has undergone the torture, without having made any confeſſion, cannot be condemned, unleſs new proofs ſhould ariſe after the torture has been adminiſtered. The diſcretionary power left with the judges, of decreeing the torture, according to circumſtances, with or without reſervation of proofs, rendered it neceſſary to determine the place which each of theſe condemnations ſhould occupy in the order of puniſhments, that the judgements might be deciſive and exemplary, it being judged proper to paſs the mildeſt ſentence in criminal matters, unleſs there ſhould appear a majority of one voice for the more ſevere judgment in thoſe caſes which are judged by appeal, and of two voices in thoſe which are judged en dernier reſſort; it therefore became indiſpenſibly neceſſary to regulate between theſe two different manners of proceeding, and to pronounce which was the moſt mild, and which the moſt ſevere.—It was after theſe conſiderations that by the thirteenth article of the twenty-fifth record of the ſame ordonance, which determines the order of puniſhments; after that of death, the torture with the proofs remaining afterwards in full force is marked as the moſt rigorous, and that of the torture without reſervation of proofs is ranked after the puniſhment of the galleys for life or baniſhment for life, as being leſs rigourous.

We have cauſed an account to be rendered to us, of the motives which have determined them to authorize, in ſuch a preciſe manner, the cuſtom of the Queſtion Preparatoire, and we have been informed, that in the conferences held previous to the production of the ordonance of the month of Auguſt, 1670, the magiſtrates moſt eminent for wiſdom and conſummate experience, in explaining their ſentiments upon this kind of torture, declared, that it always appeared to them as uſeleſs, that it was very rare that the Queſtion Preparatoire drew the truth from the mouth of any accuſed perſon, and that there were many ſtrong reaſons for ſuppreſſing the uſe of it; and it appears to us, that they acceded to it at that time only from a reſpect to its antiquity: We are very far from bringing ourſelves too eaſily to a determination of aboliſhing laws which have been authorized by long cuſtom; we are cautious not to introduce any thing that may open a way to eſtabliſh a new right in all matters, which might ſhake their foundations, and which might lead, by degrees, to very dangerous innovations; but after having employed our whole attention to the cuſtom in queſtion, after having examined all its ſucceſs, and all the incoveniences attending it, and having weighed them with the advantages which juſtice may derive from it, and which can reſult from its conſequences, for the conviction and puniſhment of criminals, we cannot reject the reflections and experience of the firſt magiſtrates, who have made it appear to us, that there is more of rigour to the perſon accuſed in this kind of puniſhment, than of hope that juſtice will be able, by the confeſſion of the accuſed, to compleat the proofs of the crimes of which they ſtand ſuſpected. We thought it our duty therefore, no longer to defer the abolition of ſuch a cuſtom; but at the ſame time to announce to our people that if, by an act of our natural clemency, we are induced in this inſtance to leſſen the antient ſeverity of the laws, we do not, nevertheleſs, mean to reſtrain their authority, in any other method preſcribed by them for the diſcovery of crimes, and for the puniſhment of thoſe who are fully convicted, we are, beſides, well aſſured, that our courts, which are the repoſitories of this authority, will continue, after our example, the conſtant protectors of innocence and virtue. For theſe, and other cauſes, we are induced, with the advice of our council, and from our compleat knowledge on the ſubject, our full power, and royal authority, to aboliſh and abrogate the cuſtom of La Queſtion Preparatoire, and forbid all our courts and judges to decree it, with or without reſervation of proofs, in any caſe, or under any pretence whatever: and this our preſent declaration, reckoning from the day of its publication, ſhall be put in force in all the extent of our kingdom, countries, lands, and lordſhips under our dominions, notwithſtanding any laws, cuſtoms, ſtatutes, or regulations to the contrary. We give command to all our beloved and faithful counſellors, holding our court of parliament at Paris, that they read, publiſh, and regiſter theſe preſents, and keep and execute them, according to their form and tenor, removing all impediments to their execution, and notwithſtanding all things to the contrary; for ſuch is our pleaſure; in teſtimony of which we have cauſed our ſeal to be fixed to theſe preſents.

Signed, LOUIS.
And beneath, Par le Roi, AMELOT.

BOSTON, January 25.

Laſt week arrived at Salem, captain Forreſter from Cape Francois, but laſt from the Havannah in 11 days, and informs that he left the firſt-mentioned port the 15th December; that 2 or 3 days before he left it, a brigantine arrived there from Marſeilles, which bro't news that count d'Eſtaing, commander in chief of the combined fleets, conſiſting of 72 ſail of the line, was purſuing his operations againſt Gibraltar; that he had compleatly cut off all ſupplies by ſea; that he attacked a certain battery on the dock with 4 or 5 ſhips, battered the walls down, which killed a great many men in the fort, the ſhips receiving little or no damage: that the Britiſh refuſed to receive any priſoners in Gibraltar; that a company of Britiſh troops, that was on ſome out-poſt, deſerted to a man to the Spaniards; that the garriſon of Gibraltar requeſted ſupplies from the Turks, who told them, that they would ſell them as much as they wanted, if they would ſend for it, but they would not carry it to them. The above in part was confirmed, by a captain of a ſhip from Corunna, which he ſaw in Havannah. Captain Forreſter ſailed from Cape Francois in company with three 74 and one 64, two frigates and two tenders, and arrived at Havannah the 28th of December, in company with the above ſhips; three Spaniſh ſhips of 74, with ſome frigates, and 20 gun ſhips were maſted, and two of 74 and 1 frigate diſmaſted.

Extract of a letter from Gaudaloupe, Dec. 2.

"A few days ago arrived at Martinique, from Old France, 60 merchantmen and tranſports, under convoy of three ſhips of the line, and four frigates. The king's ſhips had 4000 troops on board, which were not admitted to land; the governor ordered them to proceed directly to the Havannah, there to join the fleet which went from Cape-Francois. The Spaniſh fleet are now preparing to go on ſome private expedition. Moſt of the Engliſh fleet on theſe ſeas are either drove on ſhore, diſmaſted, or foundered, in the late hurricane."

A letter from l'Orient of the 8th of November mentions, that the Britiſh fleet at Torbay had received a great deal of damage in a gale of wind, which obliged them to put back to Portſmouth to refit, where it was thought they would remain all winter.

SALEM, January 16.

The following are the particulars of a very melancholy affair that happened at Wenham, on Saturday night the 29th ult, viz. The houſe of Mr. Joſiah Herrick, was entirely conſumed by fire, occaſioned by ſome aſhes that had been taken up in the evening, and conveyed into a back room; the fire had got to ſuch a height before it was diſcovered, that the people had ſcarce time to ſave themſelves from the flames; two men having been conſiderably burnt in endeavouring to ſave ſome of the effects; but it is thought they willl recover. The unfortunate family was not able to ſave any thing of value except their beds: they had not even time to ſave their ſtockings and ſhoes, nor half the cloaths on their backs: but what was ſomething remarkable, a young lad about eleven years of age, being very vigilant and thoughtful, ſaved all his own cloaths, and a number of ſmall articles that belonged to him, and then proceeded to the barn near the houſe, and drove out all the cattle, &c. leſt the barn might be conſumed likewiſe.

PROVIDENCE, January 17.

A ſloop, laden with wheat, was captured on Sunday laſt near Long-Iſland, by two whaleboats, and carried into New-London.

We learn that large quantities of Engliſh goods, brought from Long-Iſland by the enemy's emiſſaries, have been lately ſeized in Connecticut, as alſo conſiderable quantities of proviſions, which were ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the enemy; and that a perſon from New-York, by the name of Goldſmith, is apprehended and ſecured in jail. It is hoped that deciſive meaſures will be taken to put a ſtop to this dangerous ſpecies of illicit trade.

FISH-KILL, February 1.

The public may rely on the authenticity of the following anecdote.

In the late excurſion, which general Parſons made to Moriſina, major Oliver Lawrence, being detached with a reconnoitering party, under the command of colonel Grey, accidentally met with colonel James Delancey, who taking the major for one of his officers, abruptly accoſted him with "d--n you, what are doing there, "don't you ſee the rebels juſt on your back." Major Lawrence, in order to decoy him, replied, "My "dear colonel,—pray give me your aſſiſtance,—my "men are in the greateſt confuſion, and I cant rally "them." Upon which Delancey innocently rode up, till he got within a few rods of the major; when, unfortunately, one of the major's party, having G. W. on his cap, riſing from behind a ſtone fence, where they were ſecreted, diſcovered to the colonel his miſtake:—Upon which he immediately wheeled about—put ſpurs to his horſe—and preferring the danger of a broken neck, to the fire of his enemy, leapt down a craggy precipice;—exclaiming, when he firſt perceived his error,—"d--n you Oliver Lawrence,---I know you."

TRENTON, January 31.

On Saturday exening the 20th inſtant, about 150 privates of the New-Jerſey brigade, which were quartered at Pompton, left their huts, and, under conduct of ſome of their ſerjeants, marched towards Chatham. The proceedings of the legiſlature, at their laſt ſitting, conſtituting commiſſioners, to enquire into the claims of ſuch ſoldiers of the brigade, as conceived themſelves entitled to a diſcharge, on account of the expiration of their enliſtments, had not then been communicated to theſe. The commiſſioners went to Chatham on Monday, and having read and explained to them the reſolutions of the legiſlature, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in conſideration of their being unacquainted with the meaſures taken in their behalf, and of their acknowledgments of the offence, granted their requeſt for a general pardon. The commiſſioners having appointed a time for ſettling their claims, they returned to the orders of their officers. A ſmall part only of the brigade were engaged in this matter, the greater part diſapproved of it, and all regret that it happened. To the honour however of theſe brave men we mention it with pleaſure, that when they left their quarters, they adopted a ſolemn reſolution to put to death any one who ſhould attempt or even propoſe to go to the enemy's lines, and hang up without ceremony every tory who ſhould preſume to ſay a word, tending to induce any of them ſo to do.

BALTIMORE, January 30.

On Monday the 22d inſtant, the brig Hawk, captain Bull, the brig Cato, captain Weekes, and the ſchooner Nautilus, captain Kerſtead, outward bound from this port, were chaſed on ſhore in Roman-bay, a little below Ceder-point, by the Iris frigate and other veſſels of war. The enemy immediately boarded the Cato, who, by ſome accident, took fire, and blew off her quarters, 15 of the enemy and 8 of her people periſhed. They ſet the Hawk on fire, and burnt her to the water's edge. The captain of the Nautilus landed his guns, and prevented the enemy from boarding his veſſel, and in all probability ſhe and her cargo will be ſaved. The Britiſh left Cedar-point on Wedneſday.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated the 10th inſt.

"I am this moment informed that the enemy landed at Hardy's-ferry, and marched from thence to Smithfield, and thence to Mackie's-mills, where they ſtaid ſome time, and then returned to Smithfield. Some of their veſſels are up Nanſemond river, as high as Sleepy-hole ferry."

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that the ſtate of Maryland has acceded to the confederation of the United States.

The brig Fame, captain Treen, about three weeks ago, took the privateer ſchooner Cock, commanded by one Brooks, bound from New-York on a cruize to the Cheſapeake, and ſent her into a port in New-Jerſey.

In the hurricane on the 23d ult. the above brig Fame, then lying at Egg-harbour, unfortunately overſet, and it is ſaid twenty-five of her hands periſhed.

The morning after the abovementioned hurricane a perſon was found dead in a field near Kenſington. It is ſuppoſed he had been overpowered by liquor, and in attempting to get home, fell down, and inſenſibly periſhed.

Friday evening laſt, about ſeven o'clock, a woman was ſtopped near Poole's Bridge, by two ſoldiers, and robbed of her ſhoe-buckles, two rings, &c. On the appearance of ſome people, the fellows made off.

Thurſday night laſt, ſome rogues found means to get into an houſe in Sugar-Alley, and ſtole from thence a conſiderable quantity of wearing apparel, &c. to a large amount; the things were all found the next day, ſecreted in an hay barrack, though the thieves remain undiſcovered.

One day laſt week, a boy fell from an horſe in Kenſington, by which his ſkull was fractured, and he died a little time after.

+†+ The American Philoſophical Society are to meet this Evening, by adjournment, at the Library Chamber.

‖‡‖ WATERMAN, on the ſubject of Privateering; and a particular account of Major General Parſons's expedition to Morriſſania, in our next.

A few Pieces of Blue Duffils,
JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD,
By Mordecai Lewis,
In Second ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet.

A perſon who can look after horſes, tend a ſtore, or wait in a gentleman's family (all which he has been uſed to) would be glad of Employment. He will procure good Recommendation. Enquire of the Printer.

To be HIRED by the DAY or JOBB,
A compleat Light-Waggon,
good Horſes and careful Driver.
Horſes taken to Stand at Livery,
By SAMUEL HODGSON, at the back of the City-tavern.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 6th of October laſt, a Black MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

GASPER FETTERS.
Moreland townſhip, Feb. 3, 1781.

Take Notice, that thoſe who think themſelves aggrieved, belonging to the FIFTH CLASS of the city of Philadelphia and diſtrict Militia, an Appeal will be held on the 12th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the State-houſe.

WILLIAM HENRY Lieutenant
of the city of Philadelphia and diſtricts.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick townſhip, Suſſex county, ſtate of New Jerſey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 215 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the beſt clover, timothy, and blue graſs. It is excellent for raiſing hemp, and well calculated for raiſing and fatting cattle. There are on the premiſes, beſide the dwelling houſe, a pretty good Dutch barn, ſtables, barracks, and ſpring houſe, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; alſo a never failing ſpring of water ſufficient for a hemp-mill, and ſituated conveniently to water a conſiderable quantity of the meadow. The title is indiſputable. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS.

PARCHMENT,
MADE and SOLD
By Robert Wood,
In Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia;
Where Conveyancers, Stationers,
Store-keepers or others
May be ſupplied in large or ſmall Quantities.
N. B. Said WOOD Sells WOOL in large or ſmall Quantities.

United States, Pennſylvania, ſſ.
To ALL whom it may concern.
Notice is hereby given,

That the COURT of APPEALS in CASES of CAPTURES, will ſit at the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, on Monday the Twelfth day of March next, for hearing and determining all Appeals now, or which may by that day be lodged in the Regiſter's-office, and pending in the ſaid Court.

The court will ſit at HARTFORD, in the ſtate of Connecticut, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, for hearing and determining ſuch cauſes as may then be depending. Thoſe appellants who chooſe to have their cauſes tried at that day, and place, will be pleaſed to lodge their records with HEZEKIAH WYLLIS, Eſquire, of the ſaid town, and give timely notice thereof to the appellees.

By order of the Court,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

P. S. As this advertiſement is of general concern, the Printers in the different States will do a very acceptable ſervice to their fellow citizens, who may be ſuitors of the court, by affording it a place in their papers.

TO BE LET,
A STORE in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, with or without Rooms. Enquire of the Printer.

THE Street Commiſſioners being informed, that a number of perſons are willing to keep the Streets, of certain diſtricts in this city, clean for the Manure: The PUBLIC are hereby Notified, That the Board of Commiſſioners meet at the Court houſe every Friday Evening, from Six to Eight o'clock, where any Perſon may apply for the above Purpoſe, and have ſuch Diſtricts appointed as may be agreed on, and have the Benefit of the Manure thereof. Jan. 12.

To be Let,
The Houſes, Wharf and Stores,
now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has ſundry
Lots of paſture Ground in excellent Fence,
adjoining the South-ſtreet of this city;
And a Farm in Roxborough townſhip,
Likewiſe, a quantity of Wood
to diſpoſe of, ſtanding, at nine miles and half diſtance from the city.
SAMUEL POWEL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19 1781.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt week, a ſorrel HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead, and branded on the left ſhoulder W. S. he is a natural trotter, and when he trots faſt ſtrikes his hind and fore hoofs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars and reaſonable Charges for the horſe only, paid by MICHAEL SHUBART, in Seventh-ſtreet.

WAS taken up, on Saturday the 27th of January, 1781, by the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, near the Riſing-ſun tavern, a dark Brown HORSE, about 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſnip down his noſe; he is a natural trotter, and appears to be in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MICHAEL STOUT.

FOR SALE, AT

Hartſhorne & Large's

Grocery Store, four Doors above Market ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet,

Lamp Oil by the barrel, or

Gallon, and Flaxſeed Meal by the Buſhel:

Alſo, A few barrels of good Flour.

TO BE SOLD,

One half of a Lot of Ground,

Situated at the Faſt-Landing, in Little-creek hundred, Kent-county, on Delaware:

Containing about 4 acres and a half of Ground; it has thereon, a good Framed Dwelling-houſe, and a Pump of Water at the door;

With a Brick Malt and Brew-Houſe,

80 feet long and 30 wide, and a Vault the length of the houſe; with a Brick Cooper's Shop, adjoining; all in good order for carrying on the Malting and Brewing Buſineſs. ALSO,

To be Sold, one Half of a Shallop,

About 500 buſhels burthen; and another on the ſtocks, to carry about 1500 buſhels; one Half of which will be ſold; and one Third of a profitable Wind-Mill: On this Lot there is a Wharf and public Landing. Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe a part or the whole, may know the Particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes. JOHN BRINCKLE.

N. B. To be Sold, three valuable Plantations in Kent county, on Delaware; and, alſo, a Negro Woman to be hired. Apply to ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN, near the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia; who has, to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Beef in barrels.

TO BE SOLD,

Thirty-five Acres of exceeding

good LAND, in Paſſyunk townſhip, diſtant between two and three miles from the Court-houſe, being part of that elegant and well known Place formerly owned by Mr. JOHN ROUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Rouſe's lane. The whole will be divided into Lots of five or ſeven acres each, or ſold together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. If divided into Lots, each Lot will have a front upon the ſaid lane, and nearly one half part of each Lot fronting the lane, will conſiſt of good upland meadow, and the remainder may, at a ſmall expence, be converted into meadow, as it has been well manured yearly for ſome years paſt, and a great deal of dung has been hauled on it lately. For terms of ſale apply to Benjamin Hemings, at his livery-ſtable in Fourth-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, near the new Play-houſe, or to Aſheton Humphreys, eſquire, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Said HEMINGS begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has again opened his LIVERY STABLE, and keeps Horſes by the day, week, month or year, at as moderate a Price as the Times will admit.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Mulatto LAD, named SANDY, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet eight inches high: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, tow ſhirt, cloth jacket, a lightiſh coloured ſtriped linſey under jacket, buckſkin breeches, grey yarn ribbed ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid Mulatto, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by me, JONATHAN THOMAS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off at their peril.

WAS FOUND,

About the beginning of the month of November laſt,

A Bundle of Continental Money,

With a Liſt of Bills,

On the Green, near Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, the Owner giving Satisfaction, and paying for this Advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to the Widow Benſon, living in Union-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION within three miles of this city, near Schuylkill, well ſtocked with fruit trees of various ſorts. A perſon well qualified to manage ſuch a place, to tend the markets, may have from 20 to 35 acres of land, part of it in good clover; has dwelling ſufficient for a large family; alſo milk houſe, ſtables, &c. For farther particulars enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Thomas,

In Market ſtreet, next door above Mr. DUNLAP's Printing-office,

For CASH, on reaſonable TERMS,

CALICOES, green and red Serges, Iriſh Linens, mens worſted Stockings, womens and childrens ditto, white Broadcloth, ſilk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, black Mode, Knives and Forks, Sciſſars and Penknives, Cutteau Knives, Two Hundred Pair excellent LEATHER BREECHES.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By

Chriſtopher, junr. and Charles Marſhall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the ſign of the Golden Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Amongſt which are,

ANTIMON. Crud,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Caſcarilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Aſſafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Icthyocolla,
Magneſia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Roriſmarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhœi,
Sarſaparill.
Sal. Epſom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Aniſi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
Britiſh Oil,
Turlington's Balſam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jeſuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spaniſh Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigreaſe, common and Diſtilled,
Umber,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow;
Roſe Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Biſe and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linſeed Oil,
Bruſhes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of moſt Sizes for Pictures, Houſes and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for poliſhing,
Pumice-ſtone,
Froſts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Phyſician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with ſuitable Directions; and our country Cuſtomers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the Weſt Indies,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarſe Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanſkins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worſted Hoſe,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hoſe,
A few pieces of fine Holland,
Black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarſe Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and ſewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

SEVERAL

Cheſts of Carpenter's Tools,

of the beſt kind, very neatly aſſorted,
Ditto, ditto of Cooper's ditto,
A cheſt of coarſe Hats, bound,
Several cheſts of Medicines, very neatly aſſorted.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery STORE,

In Third ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

Has for SALE, of excellent Quality.

Brandy & Geneva,
Weſt-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Cinnamon Water,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,

Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

Treaſury-Office of the United States, Philadelphia,

January 23d, 1781.

WHEREAS William Sowerſby, keeper of a livery ſtable in this city, did, on the 29th of November laſt, as he ſays, receive from John Hopkins, eſquire, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Virginia, a PACKAGE, the cover whereof was grey paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the Loan-officer aforeſaid, to have contained BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the American Miniſters in Europe, viz. Eight ſets of Exchange, containing four bills to a ſet, drawn on the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, at the Court of Verſailles; and eight ſet of exchange, of four bills to a ſet, drawn on the Honorable John Jay, at the Court of Madrid. The aforeſaid William Sowerſby further ſays, That at Buſh-town, in the ſtate of Maryland, on his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December laſt, he loſt his Saddle-bags with the Package, in which were the Bills afore-aforeſaid, and that he hath not ſince heard of them.

The above Reward will be given for the Bills aforeſaid, if delivered at the Board of Treaſury, in this city, and reaſonable charges paid.

JOHN L. CLARKSON, Sec. pro. tem.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

And TO BE SOLD, By

Samuel Inglis and Company,

BOHEA TEA of a very fine quality, an aſſortment of fine and coarſe Linens, heavy and light Sail-cloth, Oznabrigs, Superfine Cloths, Chintzes and Calicoes, Ruſſia white Sheeting, Madeira Wine of the vintage 1776, and a few Caſes of Geneva, Bordeaux Claret. Jan. 8, 1781.

A neat aſſortment of Calicoes,

and a parcel of Coarſe Linens,

Juſt Imported, for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Read, from L'Orient, By

John Woodward,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet.

FOR SALE,

By Edward Bartholomew,

In Third-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
A quantity of imported HIDES, of an excellent quality,
A quantity of dreſſed CALF SKINS and dreſſed DEER SKINS,
A few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

TO BE SOLD,

By Nicholas Perree,

At the Corner of Arch and Third-ſtreets, a

Very fine aſſortment of Needles and Pins,

By Wholeſale, or by four equal Portions.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons having any Demands againſt the Office of Lieutenant, that they do immediately produce their Accounts, with their Vouchers, to the Sub-lieutenant that preſides over the diſtrict in which they reſide, or to the ſubſcriber, in order for payment.

WILLIAM COATS,
Jan. 16. Lieutenant of Philadelphia County.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners of WICACO MEADOWS, that the Managers have been under the neceſſity of laying a tax of ten ſhillings per acre, or the exchange in current money on ſaid Meadows, for the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. And they are deſired to remember, that, according to law, the Treaſurer is empowered to demand two pence in each ſhilling, as as fine for non-payment, which may be added to their tax every three months, during ſuch neglect, or their meadows may be ſeized, and in thirty days after ſeizure, unleſs the tax is paid, be let to the higheſt bidder; and the law will certainly be put in force, as the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. will admit of no delay.

By Order of the Managers,
Jan. 8, 1781. PETER PARIS, Treaſurer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1781.

THE

Pennſylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 706.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

AS ſucceſs in war depends much on the vigour of government, it affords great ſatisfaction to the friends of liberty, that Congreſs hath determined on a meaſure, which will give life and energy to our proceedings, both in the civil and military line. The meaſure I allude to, is that of putting a man at the head of each of the great departments, viz. of the treaſury, the admiralty, the board of war, and foreign affairs,—to commit the conduct of the department, under ſome general regulations and reſtrictions, to him; and to make him reſponſible for any abuſes in it, which he might have prevented, or ſoon ſuppreſſed.

This meaſure is well calculated to draw into public ſervice, the greateſt exertions of genius and induſtry. When men are placed in ſuch conſpicuous ſtations, every inducement, which tends to call forth the powers of the mind, and to ſtimulate men to act with more than uſual vigour, will have their full force. Though love of country, a ſenſe of honour, and of duty, will always influence a virtuous man, in whatever ſtation he may be called to ſerve his country, they will operate with greater weight under this eſtabliſhment, than were he to act in conjunction with others: for having no colleagues, to whoſe opinion, care, or activity, he might indolsntly reſign himſelf, he will conſider, that the welfare and honour of his country depend greatly on his perſonal prudence and application. Even thoſe inferior motives to activity,—the laudable ambition of diſtinguiſhing one's ſelf, the emulation that naturally ariſes between equals in rank and office, the conſciouſneſs of public applauſe on the one hand, of public cenſure or contempt on the other, will alone excite and animate any man to exert his utmoſt abilities, who is not deſtitute of ſenſibility, and devoid of all regard to his own reputation.

To illuſtrate further the utility of the intended eſtabliſhment, it may be obſerved, that when men act collectively in a department, where each has an equal authority, no one in particular is reſponſible; nor can derive either honour or diſgrace from the conduct of the whole. This diſcourages induſtry and application, relaxes attention, and diſpoſes to indolence and neglect. Each perſon is apt to truſt to another, and to ſhift the labour from himſelf: and hence it frequently happens, that what is every man's duty to do, remains undone, or is imperfectly performed.

The intended eſtabliſhment will be free of theſe defects; and may be productive of many conſiderable advantages to the public, which cannot be obtained in any other mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the ſeveral departments. But in order that the public may reap theſe advantages, great care ſhould be taken to ſelect proper men, to fill the reſpective offices. Unleſs this is done, the eſtabliſhment will be of little uſe. This point being ſo very important, it may not be amiſs to conſider what qualifications are neceſſary to fit a man for the office, and ought therefore to be attended to, and to direct the choice.

To conduct either of the departments with propriety, a man ſhould be of decided attachment to the American cauſe from the very beginning; of a liberal diſpoſition, ſuperior to local connexions and attachments. One who would conſider himſelf as a miniſter of the United States, and whoſe views ſhould be directed to the general good of all the States, not partially adapted to the intereſt of any one. He ſhould have a natural turn of mind to the buſineſs of the department in which he is to act, extenſive knowledge in the different branches of it; good natural abilities, improved by education and opportunity. He ſhould be converſant with the world; of an active, yet ſteady, diſpoſition; of an enlarged, comprehenſive mind, that is not tied down to little things, or confined to a few objects; but which, with a due attention to inferior matters, can extend its views and cares to the great and various concerns of a large department. Beſides theſe eſſential requiſites to diſcharge the duties of a particular department, the greater knowledge he poſſeſſes of commerce and politics in general, of the trade and reſources of our own country; of the commercial and political intereſt, views and connexions of foreign nations, their genius and temper, their reſources and trade, the more uſe he will be of on other occaſions.

But with theſe qualifications, ſomething further is neceſſary to render a man fit for the office, or truly uſeful in it. As the perſons who ſhall fill thoſe offices, will have the fulleſt information reſpecting all our affairs, they may render the public eſſential ſervices and facilitate the buſineſs of Congreſs, if they were frequently to meet together to deliberate on them, and then to lay their opinions and plans before Congreſs. Much therefore will depend on their having a good underſtanding and friendly intercourſe among themſelves. They muſt likewiſe, in the ordinary affairs of their departments, neceſſarily ſee, and tranſact buſineſs with, a great number of people of different characters and tempers. For theſe reaſons, it is of no ſmall conſequence that the perſon to be choſen ſhould poſſeſs an affability and complacency of manners; that he ſhould not be diſguſting, either from ridiculous pride, conceit of ſuperior underſtanding, moroſeneſs, or a dogmatic poſitiveneſs of opinion: that he ſhould have a good ſhare of the ſpirit of accommodation, to make allowances for the weakneſſes and foibles of others; and to ſmooth the difficulties that may ariſe from thence, and prevent the parties from cordially attending to and promoting the public welfare. Nor ſhould there be a fondneſs of oſtentation and parade, leſt, under a notion of ſupporting the honour of the nation, or the dignity of office, it may divert him from buſineſs, pave the way to diſſipation and extravagance, and ſet a bad example. Inſtead of that, perhaps it would be more agreeable to the ſpirit of our government, and more conducive to the intereſt and glory of our country, were a man to poſſeſs that firmneſs and elevation of mind, which have lead ſome men to think, that the beſt method of ſupporting the honour of a nation, is by the wiſdom, juſtice, and vigour, of its adminiſtration; and which may lead him to think, that the beſt way of ſuſtaining the dignity of office, and his own character, is to adapt his manner of living to the circumſtances of his country, and to place his pride, in being an independent Miniſter of a Free and Independent People.

A. B.

Mr. PRINTER.

THE reſult of what I propoſed in my laſt, on the ſubject of privateering, ſo far as it reſpects the general principles to be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, is this: that Britiſh property, without any exception, ſhall be ſubject to capture, and that Britiſh papers, found on board of any veſſel, or the deſtruction of any papers, or the want of papers, ſhall be concluſive evidence againſt her: that either of theſe circumſtances ſhall warrant a condemnation.

One principal means, which the king of France has very wiſely adopted, as the ground-work for eſtabliſhing a reſpectable navy is, that of encouraging captures at ſea; and in order to give due encouragement to this buſineſs, he has thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh a regulation to the ſame effect with that which is here propoſed. His regulation on this head has been already publiſhed in our papers. The other powers at war purſue the ſame line of conduct, and we ought not to be aſhamed to learn from them a leſſon, upon the means of conducting a war, which is the reſult of long experience. Many of the notions upon this ſubject, with which we ſet out in the beginning of this conteſt, were very crude and futile. None was ever more ſo, than that of perſiſting, after the declaration of independence, in the idea of fighting one half the Britiſh empire, while the other half ſhould be our friends. Wars between two nations muſt become general, and that nation will cripple its operations, which attempts to ſpare any of the ſubjects of the other.

The mode of trial by evidence, extracted from the mouths of priſoners, taken on board of any veſſel, is attended with continual perjuries, and makes the ſucceſs of privateering highly precarious in all caſes;—but in a war between two nations, who ſpeak the ſame language, and have the ſame manners, the difficulty is infinitely greater. If a Frenchman can find no other teſt, by which to diſtinguiſh an Engliſhman but his papers, how can an American avoid deception? Yet ſo far have we carried the fooliſh idea of truſting to people's own ſtories, when they are taken, that in the caſe of the Sea Horſe, our courts have thought themſelves bound to believe the ſpecious tale of the captain, even after he had piratically run away to the enemy with the Luzerne privateer. After ſuch a deciſion, (which I do not diſpute being conſiſtent with the reſolutions of Congreſs,) with what courage could the captors of the Sea Horſe perſiſt in privateering? Sir, I have ſeen people's names in news-papers, as captains of Britiſh privateers, who had but juſt before been acquitted on their own oaths, in our courts of admiralty

The real difficulties, in the way of privateering, are certainly very great; but all theſe will be magnified in the public opinion, and opinion is of great weight in public affairs. The proſpect of lawſuits, doubts, ſcruples, delays, and diſappointments, is ſtill more diſcouraging than all the evils which actually happen. Men of buſineſs love to walk in a plain path, and a plain path ought to be preſcribed to them, or elſe a thouſand difficulties are foreſeen in the buſineſs of privateering more than are really experienced.

One advantage and not the leaſt, which I ſhould hope to ſee ariſing from a reviſion of the laws, reſpecting prizes, upon the plan which is here ſuggeſted, is that it would tend to promote a continental union. The laws of Congreſs ought moſt certainly to be the only rule of deciſion, in the caſe of captures; otherwiſe one ſtate may encourage piracy, and involve the continent in a war with neutral powers, whilſt another forbids all privateering, as in effect we have lately ſeen done in a neighbouring ſtate, by a law which forfeits the half of all prizes to the uſe of the public. Now in order that the laws of Congreſs, upon this ſubject ſhould be obeyed, it is neceſſary that they ſhould be ſuch as can be underſtood, and ſuch as are really calculated for the public welfare. I fear it is under an impreſſion that this is not the caſe, that the eaſtern ſtates at this moment deny the controul of Congreſs over their prize cauſes; and this very circumſtance, perhaps, has its weight in that ſuperior degree of ſucceſs in privateering, with which they have been attended. Egg-Harbour was but the other day a rendezvous for the privateers of different ſtates. Through the operation of the reſolves of Congreſs, more than from all other cauſes, this place has a ſecond time become a deſart, whilſt the eaſtern people, without half the ſupply of naval ſtores, which our country affords, have ſupported the loſs of a great part of their ſhipping, and yet ſtill ſwarm with privateers and prizes.—Will theſe people have ſo little wiſdom, as to ſubject themſelves to all the fooliſh embarraſsments, which attend the buſineſs here? embarraſsments, which really ſeem to be continued as if it were on purpoſe to deſtroy privateering, and to encourage ſmuggling.

If the ſhip's papers were made concluſive evidence in the trial of prizes, I ſhould hope to ſee the deciſions of Congreſs on this head received with joy in every part of America. I ſhould hope to ſee this important branch of buſineſs revive in thoſe parts, where it now languiſhes. I ſhould hope to ſee privateersmen every where acquire a weight and influence, which would protect them from being treated like thieves and vagabonds, or ſtript of their honeſt gains, by any little tyrant whatſoever.

The preſent ſyſtem, it is true, is calculated for the extenſion of trade. It affords indeed a cover for unlimited commerce, and baffles every poſſible reſtraint of law or policy; for at preſent, ſuch as are hardy enough to ſwear through thick and thin, may trade any where. In other words, the preſent reſolutions, reſpecting prize cauſes, afford a glorious opportunity for ſmuggling. In my next I ſhall take the liberty of ſuggeſting a few thoughts on the conſequences, which will reſult to a people, from the encouragement of ſmuggling.

Yours,
WATERMAN.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet,
oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following
ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,
Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh
SADLERY

Genteel Boarding and Lodging may be had
by applying to the Printer.

JANUS. No. III.

> “ Britain, at the expence of three millions, has
> “ killed one hundred and fifty Yankies this
> “ campaign, (1775,) which is twenty thouſand
> “ pounds a head.—During the ſame time ſixty
> “ thouſand children have been born in Ameri-
> “ ca.”
>
> Letter from Dr. B. Franklin to a Gentleman in England.

IT is ſaid of a celebrated orator of Epheſus, that in a harrangue, which he pronounced before Hannibal, he took upon to treat and diſcuſs at large the ſeveral duties of a general. His diſcourſe was received by the acclamations of his audience. But Hannibal, for whom it had been delivered, being preſſed to give his opinion of the ſpeaker, replied with great freedom, that the fellow knew nothing at all of the matter. I quote this from memory, to ſave myſelf from the military critic, if I ſhould chance at any time to ſpeak to thoſe objects, of which he may preſume himſelf, or a Hannibal, the only proper judge.

A few ſhovel fulls of earth, thrown up on Bunkers-hill, laid the foundation for thoſe laurels we have ſince ſo plentifully gathered. It was here that rude villagers ſuddenly aſſembled, were ſeen, twice repulſing, an old and well diſciplined army. The prejudices of Great Britain coſt her at this time about eleven hundred men in killed and wounded, and forced her general to confeſs in his official report “ that the valour of her officers and ſoldiers had never been more conſpicuous.” Europe acknowledged this, as the higheſt encomium a young people could receive. The boaſting and fanciful projectors of a proud court, became ſullen and grieved at the failure of their favorite hypotheſes. The miniſtry of England were obliged to change their arrangements for the war. A few regiments were now found to be inadequate to the reduction of America.

Soon after this event, the Congreſs appoint a commander in chief. We attempt the recovery of Boſton, under the moſt peculiar and unpromiſing circumſtances. Poſterity will find it difficult to believe, that we ſucceeded, with not twenty rounds of cartridges to each ſoldier in our camp. From this period the world were appriſed that we poſſeſſed the qualities of a warlike people, it remained only that we ſhould puſh them further into practice. A few experiments might ſerve for argument, but could not bring conviction. This was only to be derived from ſucceſſes or misfortunes, ſupported by that luſtre of ſpirit, which no occaſion can leſſen. Misfortunes are not only good for ſomething, as they ſerve to make men acquainted with each other, but as they draw forth and illuſtrate virtues, that without them, might have always lain concelaed. I hope no one will think, that we have not been handſomely enough dealt with on this head, for a young people juſt ſetting out in the world.

As if conſcious of our powers, and to prevent the enemy from turning the ſtrength of Canada againſt us, we entered upon the conqueſt of the Britiſh force in this country. Our early operations were fortunate, and ſhone with an air of enterprize and brilliancy. Their conductor, however, had a ſhort, tho’ a glorious career. May we not venture to ſay of him, that if he had not become ſupreme in his profeſſion, perhaps, we ſhould not have found his ſuperior. His loſs to America, was as that of a man of ſtrong deliberative talents, joined to thoſe of the moſt rapid executive. Even the enemy, in their triumph, ſhewed a ſympathy, at the extinction of ſuch uncommon qualities.

In order to co-operate with general Montgomery’s movements, which had attracted the principal force in Canada, a detachment was made from the provincial army before Boſton, to attempt, by a new route, the ſurprize of Quebec. We cannot ſuppoſe too highly of the men who went upon this expedition. Unaccuſtomed to the life of a ſoldier, they bore with patience the extremes of hardſhip and hunger; performed a march through many a league of inhoſpitable woods, a great extent of which was untrodden, even by the ſavage;—ſurmounted with a perſeverance, almoſt without example, all the phyſical obſtructions of rapids, carrying places, large ſwamps, and bleak mountains, when, as if their virtue had wanted ſtill further experiment, they ſtruggled through a ſiege, under circumſtances that would ſeem too oppreſſive for the known power of human nature to reſiſt.

If we failed againſt Quebec, it was not from its being beyond our abilities, but from an over-prudence when we arrived, and one of thoſe incidents, when we aſſailed; which characteriſe the affairs of war. Quebec was ſaved to Great-Britain by the caprice of a drunken ſailor. The retreat from a work we were approaching had taken place, when this man ſwore he would not leave his gun without firing it. He did ſo, and general Montgomery, who was leading his troops, fell by its diſcharge, and with him ſunk all hopes of ſucceſs.† This was ſucceeded by a ſeries of misfortunes. Our retreat, however, from the town, held up a countenance that ſaved the remains of our little army. In a word, if we did not reduce the Britiſh force in Canada, yet what we effected, and what we ſuffered, drew towards us a more anxious attention, while it unfolded new traits of our military character.

Courage and enterprize, intrepidity and firmneſs, glory and virtue, diſtinguiſh this period.

The campaigns of 1776 and 1777 are marked with the moſt intereſting features. Theſe will in time be forgotten in their effects, or buried among the numberleſs accounts of carnages and wars, that have deſolated the different ages of the world. We cannot, however paſs them over; they are to us of the utmoſt importance, as no moments in our hiſtory contain more ſplendor and reproof.

It is in the tranſactions and events of 1775 we find the cauſes that produced the great armament of the following year. Theſe had enlightened the Britiſh miniſtry, and expoſed new ground for freſh calculations. To her national troops, ſent on this ſervice, foreign mercenaries were added, at an immenſe price. Her beſt officers were ſelected on the occaſion, and the ſuppoſed prejudices of America conſulted in their arrangement. Under ſuch flattering circumſtances, the court of London felt all the pride and pleaſure, ariſing from the anticipated reduction of a vaſt continent, to the guidance and government of her little iſland.

The hopes and fears of Europe were ſtrongly agitated by theſe meaſures. Thoſe nations moſt intereſted in our fate, were as a balance between unequal weights. The reſults of political reaſoners were doubtful or contradictory. The philoſopher retired within himſelf, ſat, as if in ſad and ſolemn expectation of ſome fearful event. America had afforded matter for hope. But, Great-Britain had not, perhaps, in any of her former wars, brought a greater or better appointed army into the field.* And this was ſufficient cauſe for their fears.

We ſhall endeavour to comprehend what we have to ſay on this ſubject in the following number.

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† I have this anecdote of the ſailor, from a principal officer, who was preſent, and wounded at the attack.

* By evidence given in the houſe of commons, it appears, that England had 52,815 men in North-America, of which Sir William Howe had under his command 40,874.

From the New-York ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

Wedneſday evening arrived the brig Induſtry, Captain Moore, in eleven weeks from Liverpool: By her we have the following advices.

LONDON, November 2.

THIS day his Majeſty came down to the houſe at two o’clock, and having, in the uſual ſtate, aſcended the throne, the commons, on receiving his Majeſty’s orders, attended below the bar, when Mr. Cornewall, their new elected ſpeaker, thus addreſſed his Majeſty:

“ May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

“ Your dutiful Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, having, purſuant to your Majeſty’s directions, and their ancient right, proceeded to the choice of a ſpeaker, I am ſorry to be obliged to acquaint your Majeſty, that their choice is fallen upon me, who, conſcious of my own inability to diſcharge ſo weighty and important a truſt, moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty to give them an opportunity of re-conſidering their determination, and ſend them back to a new and more worthy election.”

The lord chancellor, after receiving his Majeſty’s inſtructions, then replied,

“ Mr. Cornewall,

“ However diffident you may be of your own qualifications, his Majeſty is ſo well convinced of your talents, abilities, diligence, and ſufficiency, in the high and important ſituation to which you have been ſo deſervedly elected, that his Majeſty cannot decline giving the fulleſt approbation to the choice which his Commons have made in your election; and therefore I am commanded by his Majeſty to declare, that it is with great pleaſure that he allows and confirms you as their Speaker.”

This ceremony being ended, his Majeſty, from the Throne, addreſſed both Houſes of Parliament in the following words:

“ My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

It is with more than ordinary ſatisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, at a time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the moſt certain information of the diſpoſition and the wiſhes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmoſt attention and regard.

The preſent arduous ſituation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmoſt, to ſupport the rebellion in my colonies in North-America, and without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undiſguiſed object of this confederacy manifeſtly is to gratify boundleſs ambition, by deſtroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

By the force which the laſt Parliameat put into my hands, and by the bleſſing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withſtand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to fruſtrate the great expectations they had formed; and the ſignal ſucceſſes which have attended the progreſs of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina; gained with ſo much honor to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their higheſt character in any æra, will, I truſt, have important conſequences in bringing the war to a happy concluſion. It is my moſt earneſt deſire to ſee this great end accompliſhed; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only ſecure ſafe and honorable terms of peace, by ſuch powerful and reſpectable preparations, as ſhall convince our enemies, that we will not ſubmit to receive the law from any powers whatſoever; and that we are united in a firm reſolution to decline no difficulty or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preſervation of our eſſential intereſts.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. I ſee and feel with great anxiety and concern, that the various ſervices of the war, muſt unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences, but I deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies only, as your own ſecurity and laſting welfare, and the exigency of affairs will be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I repoſe an entire confidence in the zeal and affections of this parliament, conſcious, that during the whole courſe of my reign, it has been the conſtant object of my care, and the wiſh of my heart, to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of all my ſubjects, and to preſerve inviolate, our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.

Thurſday morning laſt arrived from the ſouthward, Major Giles, aid-de camp to General Morgan, with diſpatches to Congreſs, containing the following glorious Intelligence.

Camp (South Carolina) on Pee Dee, January 24, 1781.

SIR,

“ I HAVE the honour to incloſe, for the information of Congreſs, the copy of my letter, to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, with the incloſures, announcing the DEFEAT of a detachment of the BRITISH ARMY, under lieutenant colonel Tarleton. The action was important, and reflects the higheſt honor on general Morgan, and the troops under his command.

“ Major Edward Giles will deliver theſe diſpatches, and have the honor to give Congreſs ſuch further information, as they may requeſt

“ The deputy commiſſary general of priſoners will, as ſoon as poſſible, tranſmit a particular return of the priſoners taken on the 17th, by which conveyance I will forward the ſtandards, to be laid at the feet of Congreſs.

“ I have the honour to be, with ſentiments of the greateſt eſteem and reſpect,

“ Your excellency’s moſt
Obedient humble ſervant,
“ NATHANIEL GREENE.”

“ His excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.”

Camp near Cain Creek, Jan. 19, 1781.

“ Dear Sir,

“ THE troops I have the honor to command, have gained a compleat victory over a detachment from the Britiſh army, commanded by lieutenant colonel Tarleton. The action happened on the 17th inſtant, about ſun-riſe, at a place called the Cowpens, near Pacolet river.

“ On the 14th, having received intelligence that the Britiſh army were in motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intentions of diſlodging me, I abandoned my encampments at Grendale’s Ford, and on the 16th in the evening took poſſeſſion of a poſt about 7 miles from the Cherokee Ford, on Broad River. My former poſition ſubjected me at once to the operations of Lord Cornwallis and Colonel Tarlton, and in caſe of a defeat, my retreat might eaſily have been cut off. My ſituation at the Cow-Pens enabled me to improve any advantages that I might gain, and to provide better for my ſecurity, ſhould I be unfortunate: theſe reaſons induced me to take this poſt, notwithſtanding it had the appearance of a retreat.

“ On the evening of the 16th, the enemy occupied the ground we had removed from in the morning. An hour before day light one of my ſcouts informed me, that they had advanced within five miles of our camp. On this information the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made, and from the alacrity of the troops, we were ſoon prepared to receive them.

“ The light infantry, commanded by lieutenant colonel Howard, and the Virginia militia under major Triplett, were formed on a riſing ground. The third regiment of dragoons conſiſting of about eighty men, under the command of lieutenant colonel Waſhington, were ſo poſted in their rear, as not to be injured by the enemy’s fire, and yet to be able to charge them, ſhould an occaſion offer. The volunteers from North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, under the command of colonel Pickens, were poſted to guard the flanks; major M‘Dowal, of the North-Carolina volunteers, was poſted on the right flank, in front of the line 250 yards; major Cunningham, of the Georgia volunteers, on the left, at the ſame diſtance in front; colonels Brannons and Thomas’s, of the South-Carolina volunteers, on the right of major M‘Dowal; and colonels Hugh and M‘Call, of the ſame corps, on the left of major Cunningham: captains Tate and Buchanan, with the Auguſta riflemen, were to ſupport the right of the line.

“ The enemy drew up in one line, 400 yards in front of our advanced corps. The firſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment was oppoſed to our right; the 7th regiment to our left; the legion infantry to our centre; and two companies of light troops of 100 each on our flanks.

“ In their front they moved two pieces of artillery, and lieutenant colonel Tarleton, with two hundred and eighty cavalry, was poſted in the rear of his line. The diſpoſition being thus made, ſmall parties of rifle-men were detached, to ſkirmiſh with the enemy, on which their whole line advanced with the greateſt impetuoſity, ſhouting as they advanced: majs. M‘Dowal and Cunningham gave them a heavy and galling fire, and retreated to the regiments intended for their ſupport. The whole of colonel Pickens’s command then kept up a fire by regiments, retreating agreeable to orders.”

“ When the enemy advanced to our line, they received a well directed, and inceſſant fire, but their numbers being ſuperior to our’s they gained our flanks, which obliged us to change our poſition; we retired in good order about fifty paces, formed, advanced on the enemy, and gave them a briſk fire, which threw them into diſorder. Lieutenant col. Howard, obſerving this, gave orders for the line to charge bayonets, which was done with ſuch addreſs, that the enemy fled with the utmoſt precipitation. Lieutenant colonel Waſhington diſcovering that the cavalry were cutting down our riflemen on the left, charged them with ſuch firmneſs, as obliged them to retire in confuſion.”

“ The enemy were entirely routed, and the purſuit continued upwards of twenty miles. Our loſs was inconſiderable, not having more than twelve killed, and ſixty wounded. The enemy's loſs was ten commiſſioned officers, and upwards of one hundred rank and file killed, two hundred wounded, 29 commiſſioned officers, and above five hundred privates priſoners, which fell into our hands, with two pieces of artillery, two ſtandards, eight hundred muſkets, one travelling forge, thirty-five baggage waggons, ſeventy negroes, and upwards of one hundred dragoon horſes, with all their muſic.

"They deſtroyed moſt of their baggage, which was immenſe.

"Altho' our ſucceſs was compleat, we fought only eight hundred men, and were oppoſed by upwards of one thouſand choſen Britiſh troops.

"Such was the inferiority of our numbers, that our ſucceſs muſt be attributed, under God, to the juſtice of our cauſe, and the bravery of our troops. My wiſhes would induce me to mention the name of every private centinel in the corps.

"In juſtice to the bravery and good conduct of the officers, I have taken the liberty to incloſe you a liſt of their names, from a conviction that you will be pleaſed to introduce ſuch characters to the world.

"Major Giles, my aid de camp, and captain Brooks, acting as my brigade major, deſerve and have my thanks for their aſſiſtance and behaviour on this occaſion. The Baron de Glaſbuck, who accompanies major Giles with theſe diſpatches, ſerved with me as a volunteer, and behaved in ſuch a manner as to merit your attention.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
DANIEL MORGAN."

A Liſt of the commiſſioned Officers in the Action of the 17th of January, 1781.

Of the Light Infantry.
John Howard, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
Benjamin Brooks, Captain and Major of Brigade.
Captains, Robert Kerkwood, Delaware.
Anderſon, Maryland,
Lieutenants, Dobſon, ditto.
Ewing, ditto.
Watkins, ditto.
Hanſon, ditto.
Barnes, Virginia.
Miller, ditto.
Enſigns, T. King.—Maryland, Dyer, Smith.

Of the third battalion of dragoons, Virginia.
Lieutenant Colonel Waſhington,
Major Richard Call,
Captain Barrett,
Lieutenant Bell.
Cornet, Simmons, of South-Carolina.

Of the Maryland State battalion.
Edward Giles, Major and acting aid-de-camp.

Of the Virginia Militia.
Major Triplett,
Captains Buchanan, Tate, Gilmore,
Enſigns Combs, M'Corkill, Wilſon.

"The Baron de Glaſbuck ſerved as a volunteer in general Morgan's family, and Mr. Andrews with col. Waſhington's battalion."

"Colonel Pickins and all the officers in his corps behaved well; but from their having ſo lately joined the detachment, it has been impoſſible to collect all their names and rank, ſo that the general does not particulariſe any, leſt it ſhould be doing injuſtice to others.

By order of brigadier general Morgan,
EDWARD GILES, aid-de-camp.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS, January 23d, 1781.

AFTER ORDERS.

THE general is happy to congratulate the army on the glorious victory obtained by brigadier general Morgan, commanding the light troops and militia, (on the 17th inſtant near the Cowpens) over a ſuperior body of Britiſh troops, commanded by colonel Tarleton; wherein the enemy loſt upwards of one hundred killed in the field, between two and three hundred wounded, and above five hundred Britiſh officers and privates taken priſoners, with two braſs field-pieces, eight hundred ſtand of arms, two ſtand of colours, thirty-five waggons, and all their baggage, with the loſs only of ten men killed and fifty-five wounded.

In conſequence whereof the general is pleaſed to order a general feu de joy, which the deputy adjutant general will direct to be performed to-morrow, at one o'clock, as an acknowledgment of the great ſenſe he has of the military abilities of brigadier general Morgan, the ſoldierly and intrepid conduct of his officers, the diſciplined bravery of the light troops, and the ſpirited exertions of the victorious militia, under his command.

On Monday laſt died, greatly and deſervedly regretted, Mrs. ANN WILLING, wife of Thomas Willing, eſquire, and her remains were on Wedneſday enterred in Chriſt-Church burying ground, with the tribute of many a tear to her memory.

With every virtue that can adorn the female character, ſhe poſſeſſed the moſt amiable and endearing manners. It is not the FRAIL MEMORIAL, inſcribed on the FUGITIVE PAGE, that can do her juſtice; a more DURABLE MONUMENT of her virtue and her worth is erected in the hearts of her ſurviving friends, ſtamped in ſuch STRONG CHARACTERS, that nothing but the PASSING HAND of death can ever EFFACE THEM.

* * *

Philadelphia, February 7, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CATHARINE SPANGLER, Shop-keeper in this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, within three months from this day; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, in order that they may be ſettled, by

ANTHONY GROVE, and JACOB CLINE, Executors.

This MORNING,
At ELEVEN o'Clock,
At Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
NINETY BOXES OF
LISBON LEMMONS,
Part of the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine Chance, taken by the Privateer Ariel.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the Fourteenth Day of February, Inſtant, at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Brigantine or veſſel called the CHANCE, lately commanded by Alexander Wiley, taken on her intended voyage from Liſbon to Charleſtown, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by MATTHEW LAWLER, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Philadelphia, February 9, 17 1.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias,

to me directed, will be Sold, by Public Vendue, at the Meal-market, in this city, on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth Inſtant, February, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, ſundry valuable Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE; among which are, two large Looking Glaſſes, Dining Tables, Leather bottom and Windſor Chairs, &c. ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William Hardy, at the ſuit of Mary Bridges, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, late Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
By John Barclay & Co.
At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea by the cheſt or quarter-cheſt,
Cannon and Muſket Powder,
Superfine 10-quarter Blankets,
Flanders Linen,
Sail Canvas,
White Lead and Yellow Oker, ground in Oil,
Bed-ſcrews, Cheſt locks, Wool-cards, and Coffin-furniture,
Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead,

ALSO, A ſmall parcel of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are ſome very handſome Silks, fine Muſlins, Gauzes, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
About eight acres of Ground in Paſſyunk townſhip, on Rouſe's road, with an Houſe and ſmall Orchard. ALSO,
A Rent-charge of ſix pounds, twelve ſhillings, Specie, iſſuing from a Lot on High-ſtreet, well improved. ALSO,
About eight acres of Land, fronting on Fourth-ſtreet continued, into Germantown road; an high, pleaſant Situation for an Houſe.

For Terms enquire of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third ſtreet.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, that a certain JACOB DAWBEDIESTEL, of this city, has extorted from me, the ſubſcriber, a Note of Hand, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1781, for Four Thouſand, four Hundred and Thirty-eight Pounds, ten Shillings. For various reaſons conſiſting, as well in the illegality of the Note, as the fraudulent manner of obtaining it, I forewarn any perſon or perſons not to take an Aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as I do not mean to pay it, unleſs compelled by law.

Philad. Feb. 9. GEORGE GINTER.

TAKEN up, an old red pyed COW: Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have her again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to ELIZABETH CLINE, at William Shipley's place, in the Northern Liberties, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her charges, by the 8th of March next.

Found, ſome Time ago,
A pair of green Spectacles,
SETT in SILVER.
Whoever proves property and pays charges may have them, by applying to the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1781

This is to certify, that my wife, MARY STALL, does not live with me; therefore I forewarn all perſons from lending or truſting her any thing upon my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ANDREW STALL.

Philadelphia, February 6, 1781.

Southwark Auction.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,
At Southwark Vendue-Store,
On Thurſday, the fifteenth inſtant, at half paſt twelve o'clock;
Two Brick Tenements,
Bake-houſe and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,

Situated on Paſſyunk Road, near the ſouthern bounds of the City of Philadelphia, a little beyond the Play-houſe, beginning at a corner of Oak-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid road, thence extending eaſtward, by the ſaid Oak-ſtreet, eighty one feet, thence at right angles, northward, from ſaid Oak-ſtreet, forty feet, thence by land now or late of William Shippen, weſtward ſeventy-five feet, thence by the Paſſyunk Road, ſouthward, to the place of beginning.

It is clear of ground-rent or any other incumbrance.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, A black leather pocket-book, containing one half Johannes, one Guinea, five pounds ſtate money, and one hundred and twenty continental dollars, with a liſt of ſubſcribers names to the Reading poſt, and ſundry other papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the above Pocket Book, Papers and Money to the Printer hereof, or to ISAAC CONNELY, at the corner of Race and Third-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward.

A VERY LARGE
Store and Cellar
To be Let immediately, in Second-ſtreet.
Enquire at Captain KLING's.

Wants a Place,

AS Houſe-keeper, a ſober woman, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at
W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,
three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had, Writing Paper of the beſt quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, beſt Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,

A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant ſeats for country houſes upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Briſtol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants houſe, barn, and ſome out houſes, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Eſquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Alſo a HOUSE in this city, in a good ſtand for buſineſs, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated on New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the ſwamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchard: Alſo, a HOUSE in Second-ſtreet near Pine-ſtreet. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the Market; who will receive Bills of Exchange upon France in Payment.

An Elderly Woman,

That can be well recommended, will go as HOUSE-KEEPER in a genteel family. None need apply but ſuch as will treat with proper reſpect a perſon who acts intirely from Principle. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED Immediately,

A wet NURSE with a good breaſt of Milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;
From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;
Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;
Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,
Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

In the Preſs and will be Publiſhed in May next,

By Styner and Ciſt,

Printers in Second-ſtreet, THE

FIRST LINES OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. & P.

The Author of this Work is too well known in the literary world to ſtand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in phyſic. His ſyſtem is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the Text Book of his Lectures on the practice of phyſic; but comprehends the outlines of his diſcoveries on the cauſes and cures of diſeaſes.

The EDITOR is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the Knowledge of the Faculty and Students of Medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Army and Navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat Octavo Volume, and the price will be as reaſonable as is conſiſtent with the preſent high price of paper and labour.

A Specimen of this New Edition may be ſeen at the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Francis Bailey,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Table of French Verbs,

Auxiliaries, Regulars and Irregulars,
Conjugated throughout all their Tenſes and Moods;
And ſhewing how to form their Simple Tenſes from their Infinitive Mood,
And how to find their Infinitive Moods from their Terminations:
Together with REMARKS on particular IRREGULARITIES.
Inſcribed TO THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, By M. CARRE.

This TABLE is particularly calculated for the uſe of the colleges, ſchools and academies where the French language is taught; and it is not only fit for beginners, but even for perſons who have already acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberleſs irregularities of the French verbs being ſeldom well known, even by natives; this Table ſhews them all in a moſt diſtinct manner, and one may, at a ſingle glance, find out any irregularity of any particular verbs.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold,

By James Davidſon,

At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the
Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,
And of the RIGHT of
The United States to the Same:
To which is added,
Propoſals for laying off a new State;
To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.
By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon.

Roſe-Butter in Firkins,
TO BE SOLD, by

Adam Hubley,

In the old burnt houſes in Water-ſtreet, below Walnut ſtreet: Alſo,

Muſcovado Sugar,
Bohea Tea,
Molaſſes,
Briſtol Ale,
Port Wine,
Boxes Soap,

Engliſh Starch in barrels,
Chocolate,
Writing Paper,
Neats Tongues in kegs,
Croſſcut Saws,
6d and 8d Nails.

And a few Dry Goods: Conſiſting of Black Ruſſels and Callimancoes, Bed-bunts, Durants Cambletts, double purple Calicoes, Scotch Threads, Ivory Combs, Barlow Penknives, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, with the Houſes thereunto belonging: Conſiſting of a large convenient Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe and Grainary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole: Alſo a good Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, Meat-houſe, and ſeveral other neceſſary improvements, pleaſantly ſituated in the moſt public part of the town, and as good a ſtand as any in the place for mercantile buſineſs. For Terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

JOHN LORAIN.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN and PLANTATION known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Cheſter county, upon the Lancaſter road, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceaſed, but now in the tenure of Jacob Wagoner. The terms to be made known the firſt day of February next upon the premiſes, by the GUARDIANS.

N. B. The excellency of the ſtand makes it neceſſary to be known, that none need apply but ſuch as come well recommended.

Imported Saltpetre,

By the Hundred Weight or leſſer Quantity,
To be Sold by the Subſcriber,
At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets: Alſo,
Drugs and Medicines, as uſual,
Freſh and of the beſt Quality.

SHARP DELANY.

FOR SALE,

A number of Books, elegantly Bound;
Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24vols.
Montaigne Eſſays, 3vs.
Rouſſeau's Works, 10 vols.
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.
Robertſon's Hiſ. of Scot. 2vs
Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.
French, Engliſh, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.
Johnſon's Dictionary.
A large General Atlas.
Britiſh Plutarch, 6 vols.
Burney on Muſick, 3 vs.
Bacon's Works, 3 vs. fo.
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.

Letters from Italy, 2 vols.
Ganganelli's Letters, 4 vs.
Pennſylvania Gazette for 21 years, ending with 1773, 11 vols.
Goldſmith's Natural Hiſtory, 8 vols.
Guthrie's Univerſal Hiſtory, 12 vols.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſt. 10vs.
Deſaguliur's Experiments, 2 volumes.
Hume's Eſſays, 4 vols.

Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Davis Bevan,

One door above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of beſt Iriſh meſs Beef, in barrels and half barrels,
Beſt meſs Pork in ditto,
Iriſh Roſe Butter in firkins,
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads,
Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,
Mould and dipt Candles in boxes,
Excellent bottled Claret,
A quantity of aſſorted Tin Ware, jappaned and plain,

Tully's Garters by the groſs,
Packets of Pins,
Calicoes,
White Threads,
Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Bruſhes,
Ditto Scrubing Bruſhes,
Beſt Durham Muſtard,
Scotch Snuff,
Cheſhire Cheeſe,
Powder Boxes,
And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

Beſt Athlone Hatts, Bohea Tea by the cheſt, Pocket Hankerchiefs, Sewing Silk, &c.

Baltimore, December 16, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
STEVENSON's

Grand Copper-Mine,

In FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Purchaſer will have an opportunity of ſeeing an aſſay of the Ore, and the exact quantity of copper it yields. The ſheet-copper made from it is equal to any ever imported. The drifts, which contain ore, may be entered on and worked immediately. The blaſting-vein from 60 to 80 feet long, may be cleared to work in two weeks. The level, one of the greateſt undertakings in North-America, is compleat. There are 200 acres of land, a good dwelling houſe, and ſundry improvements. Many ſatisfactory diſcoveries will be made to the buyer. For terms apply to

JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. A few tons of ore can be ſpared, to keep the furnace going till more may be raiſed.

*** A perſon well qualified to erect a ROLLING-MILL, will meet with advantageous employment, by applying to WILLIAM HAMMOND, merchant in Baltimore town, or to the MANAGERS of the Copper works, in Frederick county.

Shoemaker's Tools,

TO BE SOLD by FREDERICK DOUBLEBOWER,
At his ſhop in Second-ſtreet, four doors above Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Lately Imported, and now for Sale,

By Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
Superfine, fine, middling and courſe
BOULTING CLOTHS,
warranted Good, and if not good may be returned;
German Straw-Knives, Spinning-Wheel Irons, Iron Lamps, Waffel-irons, Waggon-ſcrews, Rifle and Gun Barrels;
A large Aſſortment of Plain irons, German Bibles, Pſalm-books and Slate-pencils.
LIKEWISE,
A Number of elegantly finiſhed
Sword and Hanger Blades,
ALSO,
A Quantity of Holland Stripes, and Checks, Raven and Ruſſia Duck, Drilling, Brown Holland, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.
At ſaid Store is likewiſe for Sale, By
Leonard Jacoby and Company,
Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff Wines,
Spirits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, &c.
A large Quantity of 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 Pound Cannon BALL.

All Perſons Indebted to the

Eſtate of FRANCIS C. HASENCLEVER, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment without delay, to the ſubſcribers; and ſuch as have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to render their Accounts, duly proven, in order that they may be ſettled, by

MARY HASENCLEVER, Executrix.
And LEONARD JACOBY, Executor.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

Was LOST, on Thurſday Evening, the 1ſt inſtant, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Third-ſtreets,

A ſmall LAP-DOG,

Named BEAUTY; is white and black, has long hair, with two ſpots over his eyes and one on his forehead. Whoever brings ſaid Dog to Mr. RAGUET, in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet, will receive the above Reward.

Any Perſon having a commodious HOUSE

ready Furniſhed, with or without a Stable and Coach Houſe, agreeably ſituated, either in town or country, if not more than three miles from market; or having genteel Houſhold, Table and Kitchen Furniture for two Bed-chambers, Dining-room, Parlour and Kitchen, with or without Table-linen, may hear of a Tenant, or one who will hire for three, ſix, or nine months, by enquiring of the Printer.

WAS taken up, about three miles from this city, the 16th inſtant, a bright Bay MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, ſwitch tail, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no brand or ear-mark to be perceived. Whoever has loſt the ſaid MARE, is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the charges.

Apply to JAMES JOHNSTON, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. She has been cryed three times. Jan. 30.

TO BE SOLD,

A luſty, ſtrong Negro MAN,

about 23 years old, fit for town or country, and has been uſed to take care of horſes, and alſo the management of ſhallops and other ſmall craft. Enquire of the Printer.

BELOW are the numbers of Loan-office Certificates which was taken in Cheſapeak-bay about the 28th of November laſt, on board the Luzerne, capt. Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips from New-York, viz. No. 2700 and 2701, dated 20th February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, eſquire, treaſurer of the Continental Loan-office, in Philadelphia; No. 6395 and 6396, dated March 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harrwood, eſquire, treaſurer of the Continental Loan-office in Annapolis; a deſcription of the above Certificates is lodged in both the Loan-offices, and will be ſtopped if preſented for payment.

Annapolis, Dec. 21, 1780. JOS. DOWSON.

TAKEN UP,

the 15th of September laſt, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, A NEGRO man named SAM, five foot four inches high; he ſays his maſter's name is Thom M'Kenſey, living between Black-ford Town and ſto ney creek, Virginia, Shanodore county. The negro was taken in company with Daniel Brooks, from the above mentioned place, who he ſays ſtole him away from his maſter. His maſter is deſired to apply to William Tuller, butcher at the Yellow ſpring hoſpital, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, and he ſhall have him again.

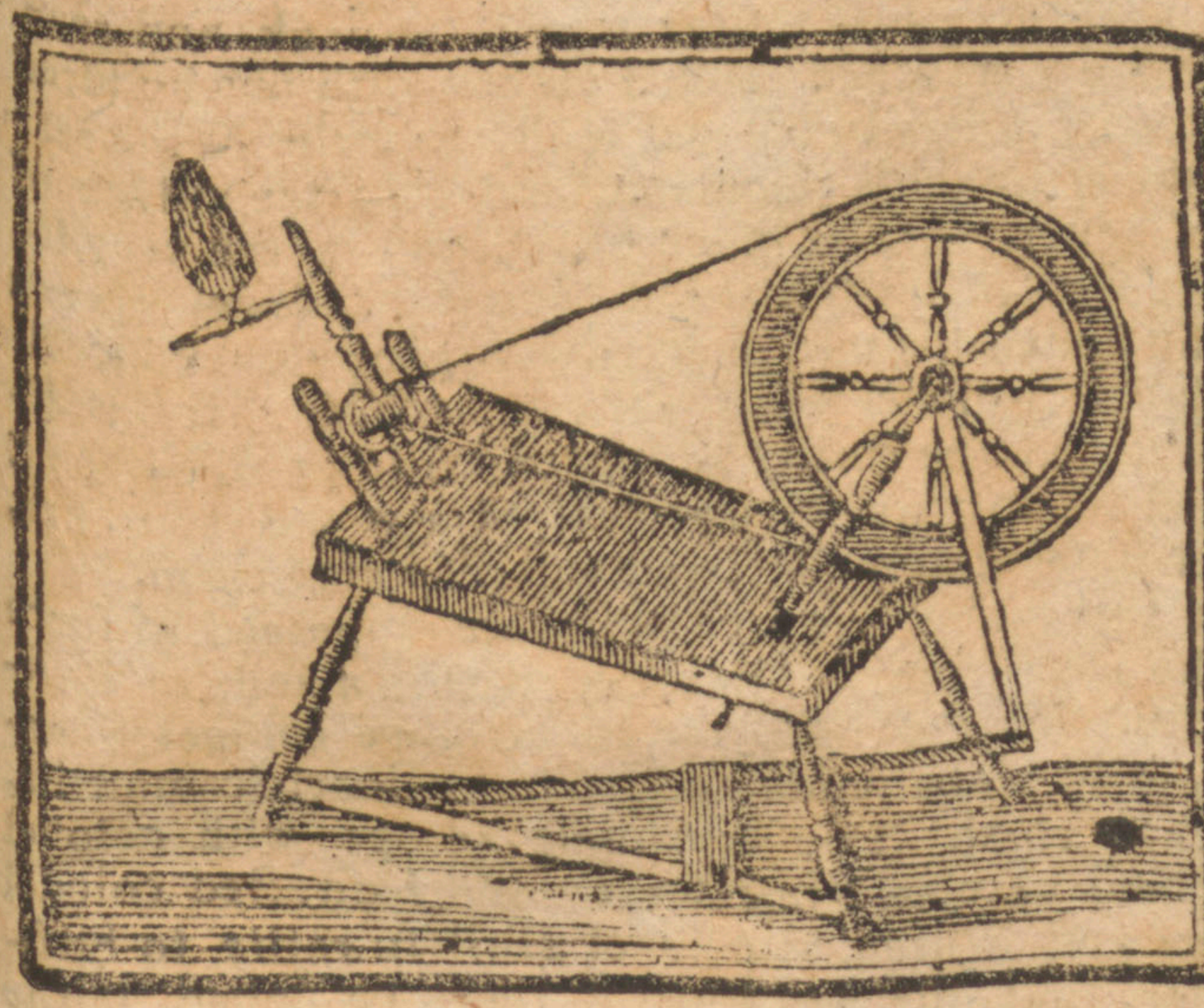
Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Beſt poſſible image.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1781.

THE Pennſylvania Packet, OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 707.



JOHN KEAN,

And the SPINNING-WHEEL is removed, one Door from where he lived, to the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where is now Opening a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will Sell, Wholeſale and Retail, at Prices ſo very low as to be perfectly agreeable to every reaſonable Purchaſer.

Together with numberleſs other Articles, he offers to Sale the following, viz.

BLUE, brown, green, purple, ſcarlet, buff, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knap'd.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Blue, green, grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, blue, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtrip'd Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.—Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emborſed Serges.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, changeable and clouded Mantuas of different patterns.
Cotton Romalls.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Long Lawn.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe Hoſe and Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Common Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, copper, braſs and white-mettal ſhoe and knee buckles.
White-chapple and common Engliſh Needles.
Hunters Knives & Forks.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Cork-ſcrews.
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned Snuffers.
Silver Locket-buttons of various patterns.
Ink-pots.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Bindings.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Black gauze Handkerchiefs.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

To be Sold and Entered upon IMMEDIATELY,

A Valuable Plantation, lying on the river Neſhammony, one mile and a half above the ferry, three miles from Briſtol, and eighteen from the city of Philadelphia, from whence there is good Navigation to ſaid Plantation; containing 100 acres of good Land, 15 acres of which is excellent bottom Meadow.

There are on ſaid Premiſes, a good new Stone Dwelling-Houſe, two ſtories high, neatly finiſhed; an old Stone Houſe and Kitchen adjoining, with good dry Cellars under the whole; convenient Barn, Coach-houſe, Stabling for ſix horſes, and a Cow-houſe, &c. Good apple and peach Orchards, bearing Fruit of the beſt quality; together with an excellent Kitchen Garden, which always affords an abundant ſupply of every kind uſeful for a large family. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to ISAAC WIKOFF, on the premiſes, or to PETER WIKOFF, in Philadelphia.

* * *

HAPPINESS in a great meaſure dependant upon CONSTITUTION.

WHEN I reflect on the unambitious retirement, in which I paſſed the earlier part of my life, in the country, I cannot avoid ſome pain, in thinking that thoſe happy days are never to return. In that retreat all nature ſeemed capable of affording pleaſure; I then made no refinements on happineſs, but could be pleaſed with the moſt aukward efforts of ruſtic mirth, thought croſs purpoſes the higheſt ſtretch of human wit, and queſtions and commands, the moſt rational amuſement for ſpending the evening. Happy, could ſo charming an illuſion ſtill continue. I find age and knowledge only contribute to ſour our diſpoſitions. My preſent enjoyments may be more refined, but they are infinitely leſs pleaſing. The pleaſure Garrick gives, can no way compare to that I received from a country wag, who imitated a quaker's ſermon. The muſic of Mattei is diſſonance, to what I felt when our old dairy maid ſung me into tears, with Johnny Armſtrong's laſt good night, or the cruelty of Barbara Allen.

Writers of every age have endeavoured to ſhew, that pleaſure is in us, and not in the object offered for our amuſement. If the ſoul be happily diſpoſed, every thing becomes the ſubject of entertainment, and diſtreſs will almoſt want a name. Every occurrence paſſes in review, like the figures of a proceſſion; ſome may be aukward, others ill-dreſſed; but none but a fool, for this, enraged with the maſter of the ceremonies.

I remember to have once ſeen a ſlave, in a fortification in Flanders, who appeared no way touched at his ſituation. He was maimed, deformed, and chained, obliged to toil from the appearance of day, till night fall; and condemned to this for life: yet, with all theſe circumſtances of apparent wretchedneſs, he ſung, would have danced, but that he wanted a leg; and appeared the merrieſt and happieſt man in all the garriſon. What a practical philoſopher was here! an happy conſtitution ſupplied philoſophy; and, though ſeemingly deſtitute of wiſdom, he was really wiſe. No reading or ſtudy had contributed to diſinchant the fairy land around him. Every thing furniſhed him with an opportunity for mirth; and though ſome thought him, from his inſenſibility, a fool, he was ſuch an idiot as philoſophers might wiſh in vain, to imitate.

They, who like him, can place themſelves on that ſide of the world in which every thing appears in a ridiculous and pleaſing light, will find ſomething in every occurrence to excite their good humour. The moſt calamitous events, either to themſelves or to others, can bring no new affliction: the whole world is to them a theatre, on which comedies only are acted. All the buſtle of heroiſm, or the rants of ambition, ſerve only to heighten the abſurdity of the ſcene, and make the humour more poignant. They feel, in ſhort, as little anguiſh at their own diſtreſs, or the complaints of others, as an undertaker, though dreſſed in black, feels at a funeral.

Of all the men I ever read of, the famous cardinal de Retz poſſeſſed this happineſs of temper in the higheſt degree. As he was a man of gallantry, and deſpiſed all that wore the pedantic appearance of philoſophy, wherever pleaſure was to be ſold, he was generally foremoſt to raiſe the auction. Being an univerſal admirer of the fair ſex, when he found one lady cruel, he inſtantly fell in love with another, from whom he expected a more favourable reception: If ſhe too rejected his addreſſes, he never thought of retiring into deſarts, or pining in hopeleſs diſtreſs. He perſuaded himſelf, that inſtead of loving the lady, he only fancied he had loved her, and ſo all was well again. When fortune wore her angrieſt look, when he, at laſt, fell into the power of his moſt deadly enemy, cardinal Mazarine, and was confined a cloſe priſoner in the caſtle of Valenciennes, he never attempted to ſupport his diſtreſs by wiſdom or philoſophy, for he pretended to neither. He lauged at himſelf, and his proſecutor, and ſeemed infinitely pleaſed at his new ſituation. In this manſion of diſtreſs, though ſecluded from his friends, though denied all the amuſements, and even the conveniences of life, teized every hour by the impertinence of wretches, who were employed to guard him, he ſtill retained his good humour, laughed at all their little ſpite, and carried the jeſt ſo far as to be revenged by writing the life of the goaler.

All that philoſophy can teach, is to be ſtubborn or ſullen under misfortunes. The Cardinal's example will inſtruct us to be merry, in circumſtances of the higheſt affliction. It matters not whether our good humour be conſtrued by others into inſenſibility or even idiotiſm; it is happineſs to ourſelves, and none but a fool would meaſure his ſatisfaction by what the world thinks of it.

Dick Wildgooſe was one of the happieſt ſilly fellows I ever knew; he was of the number of thoſe good-natured creatures that are ſaid to do no harm to any but themſelves. Whenever Dick fell into any miſchance, he called it ſeeing life. If his head was broke by a chairman, or his pocket picked by a ſharper, he comforted himſelf by imitating the Hibernian dialect of the one, or the more faſhionable cant of the other. Nothing came amiſs to Dick. His inattention to money matters had incenſed his farther to ſuch a degree that the interceſſion of friends in his favour, was fruitleſs. The old gentleman was on his death bed. The whole family, and Dick among the number, gathered round him. "I leave my ſecond ſon Andrew (ſaid the expiring miſer) my whole eſtate, and deſire him to be frugal."———

Andrew, in a ſorrowful tone, as is uſual on theſe occaſions, "prayed heaven to prolong his life and health, to enjoy it himſelf."——"I recommend Simon, my third ſon, to the care of his elder brother, and leave him beſide, four thouſand pounds."—"Ah father," cried Simon, in great affliction to be ſure, "may heaven give you life and health to enjoy it yourſelf."—At laſt, turning to poor Dick, "As for you, you have always been a ſad dog; you will never come to good; you will never be rich: I leave you a ſhilling, to by an halter."—Ah father," cries Dick without any emotion, "may heaven give you life and health to enjoy it yourſelf." This was all the trouble the loſs of fortune gave this thoughtleſs, imprudent creature. However, the tenderneſs of an uncle made amends for the neglect of a father; and Dick is now, not only exceſſively good humoured, but alſo competently rich.

The world, in ſhort, may cry out at a bankrupt, who appears at a ball; at an author, who laughs at the public which pronounces him a dunce; at a general, who ſmiles at the reproach of the vulgar; or a lady, who keeps her good humour in ſpite of ſcandal: but ſuch is the wiſeſt behaviour they can poſſibly aſſume: it is certainly a better way to oppoſe calamity by diſſipation, than to take up the arms of reaſon or reſolution to oppoſe it; by the firſt method, we forget our miſeries; by the laſt, we only conceal them from others: by ſtruggling with misfortunes we are ſure to receive ſome wounds in the conflict. The method to come off victorious is by running away.

In CONGRESS, February 5, 1781.

ORDERED, That the report of major general Parſons, with the papers incloſed, relative to his ſucceſsful enterprize againſt the enemy's poſt at Moriſſania, together with ſo much of general Waſhington's letter of the 31ſt January laſt as relates thereto, be referred to the committee of intelligence: and that the commander in chief return the thanks of Congreſs to major general Parſons, and the officers and men under his command, and inform him, that Congreſs have directed this publication to be made, in teſtimony of their approbation of his judicious arrangements, and of the ſpirit and military conduct diſplayed by the officers and men employed under him on the occaſion.

Extract from the minutes,
C. THOMSON, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from general Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Head-Quarters, January 31, 1781.

" Incloſed are two reports of major general Parſons, and lieutenant colonel Hull, of an enterprize againſt Delancey's corps at Weſt-Cheſter, in which, with ſmall loſs on our ſide, the barracks of the corps, and a large quantity of forage, were deſtroyed—fifty-two priſoners and a conſiderable number of horſes and cattle brought off, and a bridge acroſs Haerlem, under protection of one of the enemy's redoubts, burnt. General parſons' arrangements were judicious, and the conduct of the officers and men employed upon the occaſion entitled to the higheſt praiſe. The poſition of the corps, two or three miles within ſome of the enemy's redoubts, required addreſs and courage in the execution of the enterprize."

SIR, Crompond, January 25, 1781.

I EMBRACE this firſt moment of leiſure to communicate to you the proceedings of the detachment under my command, in the enterprize againſt Morriſſania the night and morning of the 22d inſtant. Major general Heath having reinforced the troops ſtationed on the lines with five additional companies, on the morning of the 20th I marched from this place to North-Caſtle, under pretence of making a large forage near the enemy's lines; all the teams in this part of the country having been previouſly collected for the purpoſe. The ſame evening I was joined by a ſmall company of New-York levies, commanded by lieutenant Moſier, who had been for a conſiderable time ſtationed on the lines, and had acted in conjunction with the troops under my command. Captain Honeywell likewiſe with about eighty mounted volunteers joined the detachment, and were poſted on the different roads in my front, and on my flanks, to prevent either inhabitants or deſerters giving intelligence to the enemy of our movements.

As I imagined the following diſpoſition was beſt calculated to carry my orders into execution, it was conſequently the next morning communicated to the officers.

Major Maxwell, with two companies, commanded by captains Dix and J. Williams, was directed to take a poſition near the redoubt No. 8, which by the beſt intelligence, was guarded by an hundred regulars, to prevent a ſally on the troops deſigned to act againſt Moriſſania, capture any of the enemy who ſhould attempt to fly there for ſecurity, and deſtroy a pontoon bridge of communication, conſtructed over Haerlem Creek, which was covered by the cannon in the redoubt.

Captain White, with his own company and a ſmall party of militia, was to advance to Delancey's bridge, ſurprize, if poſſible, a ſubaltern's guard poſted at that place, and after leaving a ſufficient force to ſecure the paſs for the troops on the weſt ſide of the Brunx, then to act againſt the enemy at Weſt-Farms.

Captain Pritchard, with his company, and lieutenant Moſier's levies, had directions to proceed to Frog's Neck, with a view of ſurprizing the enemy ſtationed in that quarter.

Captains Dennet and Benton, with their companies, were to be poſted at Williams's-bridge, to obſerve the motions of the enemy on the road leading from Kingſbridge, repulſe them if they attempted to croſs, and at ſunriſe take up the bridge, retire to Eaſt-Cheſter, and join the troops poſted at that place, to cover the retreat of the operating force.

Three companies under the command of captains Fox, S. Williams and Dorrance, with the principal part of the volunteer horſemen, were to proceed to Morriſſania, deſtroy the enemy's huts, and act as circumſtances might require. Proper guides were appointed to the different detachments, and a number of horſemen to keep up a line of intelligence. Particular places were likewiſe pointed out for the different commands to break off from the column, and the time of attack was fixed at half paſt three o'clock in the morning. After executing the different orders at the ſeveral poſts all the detachments on the weſt ſide of the Brunx had orders to retire to Delancey's-bridge, preciſely at daylight, for the purpoſe of gaining Eaſt-Cheſter early in the morning.

The diſpoſition having been thus ſettled, the morning of the 21ſt the troops were put in motion in one column, and proceeded down the road leading by Young's, from thence through Mile-ſquare, until their arrival nearly oppoſite Kingſbridge, when it was tho't adviſeable to take the fields, to avoid the enemy's patroles on the different roads. On my arrival near the principal part of the huts at Morriſſania, all the detachments having been made agreeable to orders, the troops met with an unexpected obſtruction, which I was apprehenſive would have defeated my plan.—A ſmall creek (over which, by my intelligence, was a bridge) had been ſwelled by a very heavy rain the night and morning of the 21ſt to ſuch a height, and ſo filled with broken ice, as rendered the paſſage exceſſively difficult. Determined, however, to make the attempt, the infantry was ordered to mount behind the horſemen, and in the courſe of fifteen minutes about ſeventy were carried over, which, with the horſe, were thought a ſufficient force to effect the buſineſs in that quarter; and as not only this detachment, but major Maxwell's command were obliged to return the ſame way to gain Delancey's bridge, it was thought an object of the utmoſt conſequence that this paſs ſhould be ſecured—the remainder of the troops was ordered to take a poſition for the purpoſe. The noiſe, unavoidably occaſioned in paſſing this creek, was heard by the enemy on the other ſide, who immediately fired an alarm, which prevented the ſurprize being ſo compleat as was deſigned. The infantry and horſe were ordered to advance, and after capturing a number of the enemy, all the huts in that quarter were deſtroyed.

After this ſervice was performed, that detachment returned, and being joined by major Maxwell, who had deſtroyed the bridge over Haerlem creek, and indeed executed every part of his orders, I proceeded with all the troops then joined to Delancy's bridge, where captain White had forced the guard, and was in poſſeſſion of the paſs, over which the troops retired with little or no loſs, altho' the enemy had collected in conſiderable force, and were attempting to regain it.

On our arrival at Weſt-Cheſter, captain Prichard, who had made the attempt on Frog's-Neck, joined the main body. As he was paſſing over the cauſeway, the guard poſted for its defence fired on him, which gave the alarm, and prevented his ſucceſs being as compleat as was expected; he, however, charged the guard, wounded one and captured ſix. On his way to captain Simmons's quarters, he fell in with a patrole, one of which was killed, and two made priſoners. When he arrived, every man had left the houſe, and concealed themſelves in the woods. After ſcouring the neck, and capturing a number of priſoners, he returned, and in re-paſſing the cauſeway, enſign Thompſon was unfortunately killed. The objects of the enterprize having been thus compleated, it became neceſſary to make my retreat to Eaſt-Cheſter, as faſt as the very great fatigue of the troops would admit. For this purpoſe a diſpoſition was made, and the priſoners, which conſiſted of about fifty, with the cattle and horſes, were ordered between the front guard and main body.

As ſoon as the line of march commenced, the enemy appeared on my flanks and rear, and began a ſcattering fire Diſpoſitions were immediately made, by reinforcing the rear and flank guards, to ſecure the column, and annoy the enemy as much as poſſible after ſo long and ſevere a march. The enemy being continually reinforced, and their fire inceſſantly increaſing, rendered it neceſſary for the troops to move exceedingly ſlow, and for the rear and flank guards to be encreaſed, and ordered to poſitions beſt calculated for the purpoſe.

On my arrival near Eaſt-Cheſter, I was happy to find that ſuch a diſpoſition was made of the troops under your command, and meaſures were ſo judiciouſly adopted, as effectually ſecured my retreat, and gave me an opportunity of placing myſelf under your immediate orders. What number of the enemy fell, either in the night attack, or on the retreat, I am unable to aſcertain with preciſion—It muſt however have been conſiderable. Fifty-two of colonel Delancey's corps were made priſoners, between thirty and forty large huts built for their quarters deſtroyed, and a quantity of forage. A large number of horſes and cattle were likewiſe brought off. Incloſed is a return of the killed and wounded, among which is enſign Thompſon, of the 6th Maſſachuſetts regiment, killed, and captain Dorrance, of the 5th Connecticut, wounded. The loſs of enſign Thomſon is much to be regretted, being an active and enterprizing officer.

Much credit is due to major Maxwell, for the exactneſs with which he executed his particular orders, and for his general good conduct during the whole expedition. Indeed I ſhould do injuſtice to my own feelings, and be wanting in gratitude to the officers of the detachment, ſhould I forbear to mention their conduct in the fulleſt terms of approbation. The patience and fortitude of the ſoldiers in the execution of ſo ſevere a ſervice, and their order and bravery when attacked by the enemy, place their conduct in a moſt hononrable point of view. The conduct of captain Honeywell, and the refugees under his command, deſerve particular commendation.

I have the honour to be,
With the higheſt Reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
WM. HULL, Lieut. Col. 3d Maſſ. reg.

Hon. major general Parſons.

Camp in the Highlands, Jan. 25, 1781.

Dear General,

IN obedience to your orders I marched on the 19th inſtant from the Highlands, with the battalions under my command, to deſtroy the huts in Morriſſania, which covered the thieves aſſembled there under the direction of colonel Delancy; and on the 21ſt I arrived in King ſtreet, and lieutenant colonel Hull, with one battalion, at White Plains, nearly at the ſame time. In the evening of the 21ſt, lieutenant colonel Hull took up his march from White-Plains, and having arrived near Kingſbridge, detached captains Dennet and Benton with their companies to Williams's bridge, to prevent any communication with the enemy on that road; captain White to De Lancey's bridge, to occupy that paſs, and preſerve a communication with the troops poſted at Eaſt-Cheſter, to cover his operations, and to act againſt the enemy at Weſt Farms; captain Pritchard with his company, and a ſmall body of militia, under lieutenant Moſier, to poſſeſs himſelf of Frog's Neck; and with the remaining troops marched towards Morriſſania, leaving a ſufficient force under the command of major Maxwell, captains Dix and J. Williams, to watch the enemy at their redoubt, No 8, and to deſtroy a pontoon bridge over Haerlem river, conſtructed under command of that redoubt, to keep up an eaſy communication with the troops at fort Waſhington.

The huts (deſtroying of which was the principal object in view) were about two miles below the redoubt, towards the point of Moriſſania. In the march colonel Hull was unexpedly obſtructed by the deſtruction of a bridge over a creek within a ſmall diſtance of the huts, and which by the heavy rain the preceeding day had been rendered deep and very difficult in paſſing. Captain Honeywell having on this occaſion collected about ſeventy horſemen, the infantry under captains Fox, S. Williams, and Dorrance, was paſſed over the creek by the horſemen, but ſo much time being neceſſarily taken up in this matter, they were diſcovered before they had all croſſed, and moſt of the enemy fled. The troops immediately fired all the huts in that quarter, killed and took all the men who had not previouſly eſcaped, and in their return forded the creek, the horſemen not being collected at that time.

In the mean time major Maxwell ſucceeded in deſtroying the bridge, and executed every other part of the duty aſſigned him, with faithfulneſs and good conduct. The ſeveral detachments to Williams's and Delancey's bridges, and on Frog's Neck, ſucceeded according to my expectations. Colonel Hull and major Maxwell arrived at Delancey's bridge in ſeaſon to diſperſe the enemy, who had collected to ſeize that paſs, and having joined the detachment under captain White at the bridge, and that under captain Pritchard at Weſt Cheſter, retired with their priſoners, cattle, horſes, on the road towards Eaſt-Cheſter. The troops under my immediate command having arrived at the village of Eaſt-Cheſter, about half an hour after ſix in the morning, I immediately ſent parties of obſervation on the different roads leading to that place, and detached ſome horſemen on the roads to Weſtcheſter and Williams's bridge, for intelligence from colonel Hull; and ſoon found he was retiring on the road from Weſt-Cheſter, and that the enemy had collected, and were harraſſing him on his march in flank and rear. On which I detached colonel Hazen with one hundred men, with orders to colonel Hull, to retire in the rear of colonel Hazen's command, and gain the village of Eaſt Cheſter, with as much expedition as the very fatigued ſtate of his men would admit. Colonel Hazen having poſted his men in an advantageous and concealed place. Colonel Hull retired according to his direction, and the enemy advanced without diſcovering colonel Hazen, until they received a well directed fire, which immediately ſcattered and diſperſed them.

At this inſtant the Britiſh troops appeared in force on the road from Williams's, within a mile of Eaſt-Cheſter. This obliged me to advance colonel Sherman, with his battalion and part of colonel Scammell's, on that road. The remaining troops with colonel Scammell were held in reſerve; and I directed colonel Hazen and lieutenant colonel Hull to retite to Eaſt-Cheſter, that our force might there be united, if the Britiſh troops ſhould advance (they being at much leſs diſtance from that place than colonel Hazen's and colonel Hull's detachments were.) But on colonel Sherman's taking poſt on the hill weſt of the village, the Britiſh halted, and did not advance again. Colonel Hazen, retiring according to order, drew the enemy on near to Eaſt-Cheſter, when captain Kemper opened his field-piece upon them, and ſome of colonel Scammell's hunters gave them ſo well directed fires, as immediately to diſperſe them; ſome were ſeen to fall, and the reſt retreated in great diſorder toward Weſt-Cheſter. Having obtained the objects I had in command, agreeably to your direction, I returned by the road through New Rochel.

In the courſe of theſe tranſactions, the enemy ſuffered very conſiderably, near thirty being killed at the huts and the ſeveral guards which were attacked in the night, and many were ſeen to fall in the various actions in the morning of the 22d; but as my orders were to hazard nothing after the object of the enterprize was accompliſhed, it is impoſſible to give their loſs with certainty. All their huts and a conſiderable quantity of forage were burnt, the pontoon bridge deſtroyed, about one hundred and twenty cattle and horſes driven up from Morriſſania, and fifty-four of Delancey's corps made priſoners.

In juſtice to lieutenant colonel Hull, and his officers, I ought to ſay that much of the ſucceſs of this enterprize is owing to the judicious arrangements made by him, and the fortitude and addreſs with which they were executed by them; and in the ſtate of exceſſive fatigue of his men, the retiring through Weſt-Cheſter in good order, and bringing off his priſoners, near 2 miles under the enemy's fire, until he was ſupported by colonel Hazen, does him great honour. Captain Honeywell, who on this occaſion had collected about ſeventy horſemen, was particularly ſerviceable. And I feel myſelf under great obligations to colonels Hazen, Scammell, and Sherman, for the great aſſiſtance I received from them in making the neceſſary arrangements, and the chearfulneſs with which they and the troops under their command executed the ſeveral parts of duty aſſigned to them.

The deſtruction of the huts in a place the enemy conſidered perfectly ſecure (from the protection of a redoubt, and the diſtance being much greater to the only poſſible way of retreat than the enemy's march to poſſeſs the ſame paſs) I hope will give ſome relief to our frontiers, which have ſuffered ſo much from the incurſions of theſe banditti; and ſhall be happy if the manner in which it was executed ſhould meet your approbation.

Lieutenant colonel Hull's report, and the return of the killed, wounded and miſſing, are incloſed.

I have the honour to be,
dear general,
your moſt obedient ſervant,
SAM. H. PARSONS.

Major general HEATH.

Return of killed, wounded and miſſing, in an expedition againſt Morriſſania, January 21, 1781.

Killed, 1 Enſign, 11 rank and file.
Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 11 rank and file.
Miſſing, 6 rank and file.
Total, killed, wounded and miſſing, 31.
SAMUEL H. PARSONS, M. G.

LOTTERY OFFICE, February 8, 1781.

In purſuance of a Reſolve of

CONGRESS, of the 6th inſtant, The MANAGERS will continue the RENEWAL of TICKETS in the FOURTH CLASS, until the Firſt Day of March next, when the Drawing is to commence.

RICHMOND, January 27.

The lateſt accounts from below are, that the enemy have proceeded down as low as Portſmouth; they landed about 23 men, commanded by a lieutenant Brown, at Newport news, to collect cattle; who advanced near two miles in the country, and made a pretty good collection of beef, hogs and poultry. A party of militia (about 14) being apprized of it, attacked them in their retreat, killed and wounded about 17, and recovered the plunder; among the wounded is the lieutenant, a priſoner, together with eight others. Our loſs is only one man killed. The party having expended their ammunition, prevented their purſuit.

BALTIMORE, February 6.

Extract of a letter from Frederickſburg, Feb. 1.

"I have this moment ſeen a letter from Hampton, dated the 28th ult. to a correſpondent in this town, adviſing, that on the 22d, ſeven of the enemy's veſſels were forced on ſhore in Hampton road, by a ſevere gale of wind in the night, three of them ſquare rigged veſſels. Alſo, that a packet arrived there from New-York, to order all the ſhipping and troops, that are in Cheſapeake-Bay, to repair immediately to New-York: and I really believe, from concurrent circumſtances, that this may be relied on."

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate have, we are aſſured, agreed to the Confederation of the United States, by which event, the Confederacy is rendered complete.

We hear from Richmond, that Mr. Thomas Deſauſſure, merchant, a native of South-Carolina, but who hath for ſome time reſided there, a very worthy accompliſhed young gentleman, well known and reſpected, going into the country, on horſeback, with a ſcarlet coat on, whilſt the enemy were in that neighbourhood, moſt unhappily loſt his life, by the premature zeal of a militia man, who ſhot him dead, under the idea of his being a Britiſh officer.

A late letter from Virginia mentions, that the enemy, under command of Arnold, had left Smithfield and marched to Portſmouth, where they were fortifying, with an apparent intention of ſupporting a poſt there.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

Extract of a letter from a perſon of undoubted authority, in general Greene's camp, dated January 24, 1781.

"On the 17th inſtant, lieutenant colonel Tarlton, with 1150 Britiſh troops, conſiſting, amongſt others, of the 1ſt battalion of 71ſt, 7th regiment, 2 companies of picked light-infantry, each 100, his whole Legion, and about 50 tories, attacked general Morgan, at a place called the Cow-pens, between Broad and Pacolet rivers, in South-Carolina, about half an hour before ſunriſe; the action laſted 50 minutes, when the enemy were totally routed and defeated; they were purſued 24 miles. Their loſs is, 1 major (M'Arthur) 5 captains, 13 lieutenants, 4 enſigns; 1 adjutant and enſign, 1 adjutant and 1 cornet (26) priſoners: 3 officers left on the ground; between 100 and 150 killed; 502 priſoners brought off; upwards 200 wounded left on the field: we took 2 pieces of artillery (all the enemy had in the field) the ſame which general Morgan took in the action of 1777, at Brehman's-heighths, 1 travelling forge, 35 loaded waggons, a conſiderable quantity of baggage, a great number of valuable horſes (100 of them belonging to the Legion) 70 negroes, upwards of 800 ſtand of King's muſkets, the ſtandards of the Legion and 7th regiment, all the drums and fifes of the 71ſt and 7th, all the trumpets and bugle-horns of the Legion; capt Kinloch is killed. Our force was 237 infantry, 60 cavalry and 553 militia; our loſs is 10 killed, all privates, and 55 wounded, none dangerouſly, 3 of them officers. The militia were commanded by colonel Pickens. In ſhort, the victory was compleat, and the bravery and intrepidity of our troops cannot be excelled."

Thurſday laſt came into port the prize brigantine Chance, late commanded by Alex Wiley. She was taken on her intended voyage from Liſbon to Charleſtown, by the privateer brigantine Ariel, captain Lawler. Her cargo conſiſts of 150 pipes wine, 90 boxes lemmons, raiſins, figs, &c. &c.

Sunday morning arrived here the brigantine Virgina, captain Mitchell, in 40 days from Cadiz. By this veſſel we learn, that the ſiege of Gibralter is ſtill continued with the greateſt ſpirit; that a Spaniſh fleet lay in Cadiz bay at ſingle anchor, ready to co-operate with the other forces on any emergency; and that another fleet was cruiſing off Gibralter, to intercept any ſupplies deſtined for the relief of that port: that all aſſiſtance from the Moors, on the coaſt of Barbary, to our enemies, in the way of proviſions, &c. had been denied them, and the moſt favourable countenance ſhewn to the beſiegers, who, it was thought, muſt ſucceed, e'er long, in their arduous undertaking.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE following extract of a letter from Vevai in Switzerland, July 25, 1764, which is publiſhed in the Annual Regiſter for that year, may ſerve to explain the account lately given of a houſe conſtructed of wood, prepared in ſuch a manner as to reſiſt the operation of fire, and at the ſame time lead the curious to farther experiments.

"Being fond of every thing that promiſes to be of public utility I was the other day much gratified by ſeeing an experiment made to prove the efficacy of a method diſcovered by doctor Henchoz for making wood leſs combuſtible. When the company was aſſembled, ſeveral fir billets were produced which had been previouſly prepared according to the doctor's directions. We made a large fire and laying on one of the above billets, it remained a conſiderable time uninjured, ſeeming to repel the fire. At laſt, however, it was with ſome difficulty conſumed, or rather it mouldered into aſhes, but without emitting any flame. We repeated the experiment ſeveral times and always with the ſame ſucceſs, by which means we found that in an ordinary fire this wood remained unconſumed. You perhaps will expect, that I ſhall inform you, in what manner this wood was prepared, and I am happy in having it in my power to oblige you. The method is ſimple. It is only ſoaking the wood in water, in which equal quantities of common ſalt, and vitriol have been diſſolved: But the water ſhould be nearly ſatured, or the ſucceſs will not be ſo certain. The wood is to be dried, and is afterwards fit for any uſe, and ſeems particularly to be adapted to wainſcotting, as that is moſt in danger, when fire breaks out in a houſe."

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THEY write from New York, that the Bank of London has ſuſpended its payments for two or three days. They have arreſted one of the caſhiers, whom they ſuſpected of having had a hand in theſe events from premeditated deſign; others ſay that he is arreſted in concert with the court, in order to prevent the conſequences of this ſuſpenſion, and whom they muſt feign to be guilty until the evil is repaired; nevertheleſs, ſeveral merchants have experienced the counter ſtroke of this ſuſpenſion, and two amongſt them have declared their Bankruptſy. The confuſion has been very great during this whole time: they ſay it will coſt a great deal of money to the miniſtry to repair this breach, and they are troubled with regard to that which will happen next January and February, the period of the payments of ſeveral contracts of the court with the undertakers.

A. B.

A HINT.

FRIENDS, have you remarked that Clinton and Arburthnot have fixed the months of July and Auguſt for the period, until which they are willing to offer us the pardons and the favours of their maſter; and that they have declared, that after this date, they will put to death, maſſacre and burn with a new activity. Let us profit by the declaration; let us put ourſelves in a ſtate of defence, and be prepared to receive theſe butchers and their incendiaries.

❖ ❖ ❖

RUM and SUGAR

will be exchanged for

EUROPEAN BILLS,

BY

Michael Morgan O'Brien.

Baltimore Town, February 6, 1781.

Will be offered for Sale,

ON Wedneſday, the 7th day of March next, by the Subſcriber, who will attend for that purpoſe at Mr. Daniel Grant's Tavern, A number of very valuable HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, in the moſt advantageous ſituation in this Town. Alſo ſeveral excellent FARMS in the Counties of Baltimore and Harford.

A long credit will be given the purchaſer.

The particulars relative to theſe Eſtates will be publiſhed in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer.

H. D. GOUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,

The Plantation whereon Iſaac

Hazlehurſt now lives, ſituated about half a mile above Mount Holly, in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey: It contains about 80 acres of Land, 20 of which is Wood, about 20 acres Meadow, and the reſt kind Land, moſt of it much inclined to graſs, and may be turned into mowing Ground; the whole is under good cedar Fences, and well ſupplied with Water. There is on the Premiſes a handſome new Framed Houſe, two ſtories high, forty feet front by twenty-ſix feet deep, and a ten feet Piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down ſtairs with fire places, a ſeven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up ſtairs, with good garrets and two good cellars, the whole well finiſhed, and is as convenient as poſſible, and only wants to be painted to make it compleat: there is a Pump of excellent Water, a Carriage-houſe, with a Corn-room over it, a Grannary, Saddle-houſe, Poultry-houſe, Smoak-houſe, Barn, Cow-houſe, with Head-ſtalls for twelve cows, Cart-houſe, and ſeveral other convenient buildings, all new; alſo, a Hay-houſe that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two Stables built of cedar Logs; two Orchards, containing about 150 trees, the greateſt part of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo, an exceeding good Garden well laid out, and well ſtocked with raſberries, ſtrawberries, gooſberries and currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the beſt kinds: the whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wiſhes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mount Holly, as well as a regular ſtage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiſs to add, that the Ground all lies to a great advantage; that the Houſe and Buildings are pleaſantly ſituated; and that experience has proved it remarkable healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to ROBERT HAZLEHURST, on the Premiſes, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the Purchaſer.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1781.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt week, a ſorrel HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead, and branded on the left ſhoulder W. S. he is a natural trotter, and when he trots faſt ſtrikes his hind and fore hoofs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars and reaſonable Charges for the horſe only, paid by MICHAEL SHUBART, in Seventh-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, February 6, 1781.

Southwark Auction.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At Southwark Vendue-Store,

On Thurſday, the fifteenth inſtant, at half paſt twelve o'clock,

Two Brick Tenements,

Bake-houſe and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,

Situated on Paſſyunk Road, near the ſouthern bounds of the City of Philadelphia, a little beyond the Play-houſe, beginning at a corner of Oak-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid road, thence extending eaſtward, by the ſaid Oak-ſtreet, eighty-one feet, thence at right angles, northward, from ſaid Oak-ſtreet, forty feet, thence by land now or late of William Shippen, weſtward ſeventy five feet, thence by the Paſſyunk Road, ſouthward, to the place of beginning.

It is clear of ground-rent or any other incumbrance.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the Fourteenth Day of February, Inſtant, at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Brigantine or veſſel called the CHANCE, lately commanded by Alexander Wiley, taken on her intended voyage from Liſbon to Charleſtown, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by MATTHEW LAWLER, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

To be Let,

The Houſes, Wharf and Stores,

now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has ſundry

Lots of paſture Ground in excellent Fence,

adjoining the South-ſtreet of this city;

And a Farm in Roxborough townſhip,

Likewiſe, a quantity of Wood

to diſpoſe of, ſtanding, at nine miles and half diſtance from the city.

SAMUEL POWEL.

PARCHMENT,

MADE and SOLD

By Robert Wood,

In Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia;

Where Conveyancers, Stationers,

Store-keepers or others

May be ſupplied in large or ſmall Quantities.

N. B. Said WOOD Sells WOOL in large or ſmall Quantities.

A few Pieces of Blue Duffils,

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD,

By Mordecai Lewis,

In Second ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet.

A perſon who can look after horſes, tend a ſtore, or wait in a gentleman's family (all which he has been uſed to) would be glad of Employment. He will procure good Recommendations. Enquire of the Printer.

If the Gentleman who called at my houſe, near Octorara, in the year 1778, and gave a particular account of my Son's fall at Quebec, and what became of his property there, will be ſo good as favour me with a line, and inform me where he now reſides, he will much oblige, his moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN MACPHERSON.

⁂ Direct for me in Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be HIRED by the DAY or JOBB,

A compleat Light-Waggon,

good Horſes and careful Driver.

Horſes taken to Stand at Livery,

By SAMUEL HODGSON, at the back of the City-tavern.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CATHARINE SPANGLER, Shop-keeper in this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, within three months from this day; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, in order that they may be ſettled, by

ANTHONY GROVE, and JACOB CLINE, Executors.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

On WEDNESDAY

The Fourteenth Day of February next,

By Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, at TEN o'clock in the Morning, the following

Dwelling-Houſes, Stores, Lots of Ground and Wharf on Delaware River,

According to the Draught or Plan to be ſeen at the Coffee houſe.

No. 2. Being a Brick Houſe, two ſtories high in Front ſtreet and three ſtories high in Water ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the bank, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, now in the tenure of James Reynolds.

No. 1. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining of No. 2. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon its ſtands; now in the tenure of Richard Humphreys.

No. 8. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining that of No. 1. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Rachel Lawrence and others.

No. 5. Being a Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 6. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 5. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 7. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 6. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, and a ſmall Yard adjoining, 6 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet and 3 inches in length; now in the tenure of Robert Turner.

No. 9. Being a Tobacconiſt's Shop and Wooden Building, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Henry Cavenaugh.

No. 10. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of a 10 foot paſſage, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts.

No. 11. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, adjoining that of No. 10, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts; together with the Wharf, 33 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

No. 3. Being a two ſtory Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 4. Being a two ſtory Brick Building, formerly uſed as a grannary, adjoining that of No. 3; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 14. Being two Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 4, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 13. Being two more Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining those of No. 14, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 12. Being a Cooper's-Shop, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth, 15 feet 6 inches by 38 feet, and the Wharf 26 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

N. B. Theſe laſt five Numbers are now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts, and the purchaſers thereof, as well as the purchaſers of the houſes and lots on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, from No. 5 to 11, incluſive, ſhall have an equal uſe and privilege of the ſaid ten feet alley, from Water-ſtreet eaſtward as far as the utmoſt extent of lot No. 11, and the vacant ground on both ſides of the ſame alley not built on, always to remain open, and the like uſe and privilege of the ten feet paſſage from the ſaid alley and vacant grounds into Market ſtreet, for the accommodation of the whole, and from the end of the ſaid ten feet alley at the extent of lot No. 11, the purchaſers ſhall have the privilege of a ſink or water-courſe, only, into the river Delaware.

The Terms of Payment ſhall be made known at the Time of Sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, belonging to Samuel Hodge, at the 7 mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, a Sorrel GELDING, about 12 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

CORNELIUS STURGIS.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

For a Houſe or Houſes in the city of Philadelphia, or for a good Farm not far diſtant from the city,

A LOT ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Main-ſtreet, in Germantown and north-eaſt ſide of Shoemaker's-lane, leading from the ſaid ſtreet to the Old-York road. It contains in front, on the ſaid Main-ſtreet, about 94 feet, and in depth on the ſaid lane 96 perches, or thereabouts, its width at the diſtance of about 280 feet from the ſtreet increaſes 3 feet 7 and a half inches, which is continued to the extent of the Lot, and contains about 2 acres and a quarter of an acre of ground.

Upon the Premiſes are erected, to wit, At the corner of the lot next the lane, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Smith's Shop, &c. adjoining to which is an excellent well built Stone Dwelling-houſe about 40 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, an entry through the middle, in which is a good ſtair-caſe, good garrets, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining this houſe is a good Stone Shop, fit for a tenement, a ſhop-keeper or a tradeſman. The Stone Houſe is well calculated for a genteel ſingle family, or might conveniently accommodate four ſeparate families, without any interruption to each other.

This Eſtate was formerly in two Lots, each having a garden, well of water and other conveniencies, and will be diſpoſed of either in two parts or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

From its ſituation it is a moſt convenient ſtand for any kind of employment carried on in Germantown, or would ſuit for a ſummer retreat, as it ſtands high, is a healthy, pure air, next but one adjoining to Mr. John Wiſter's houſe and gardens.

The Lot is capable of very great improvments, either for garden, paſturage, or raiſing any kind of grain, roots, &c. There are about 70 fruit trees on it; a large quantity of dung, more than ſufficient to render the whole as rich as a garden, is now on the premiſes, and will be diſpoſed of with it.

The whole is under rent until the firſt day of April next, and tenants for the ſucceeding year are now in treaty for it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange for the whole or part of the premiſes, may treat with GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coach-maker, oppoſite the Lutheran church, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As a CLERK, a young man who is perfectly acquainted with accompts, and can be well recommended.— Any perſon deſirous to treat with him will pleaſe to leave a note at the printer's, which ſhall be punctually attended to.

This is to give Notice to the

Public, that I the ſubſcriber bought, on the firſt day of November, 1780, a certain Tract of LAND, lying on Jacob Creek, Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, of a certain SAMUEL WELLS, to whom I paſſed my bond for 330l. 10s. to be paid in gold or ſilver, as money rated in the year 1772, and dated the 1ſt day of November, and payable the 1ſt day of June, 1783. I do hereby forbid all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid bond, until ſaid Wells makes good his obligation to me or my aſſigns, as I am informed he ſold part of ſaid Land to other perſons. Given under my hand, this 29th day of November, 1780.

ADAM KAFFER.

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all perſons having any Demands againſt the Office of Lieutenant, that they do immediately produce their Accounts, with their Vouchers, to the Sub-lieutenant that preſides over the diſtrict in which they reſide, or to the ſubſcriber, in order for payment.

WILLIAM COATS,
Jan. 16. Lieutenant of Philadelphia County.

TO BE SOLD,

By Virtue of the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSHUA BAKER, deceaſed, by us the ſubſcribers,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

The Fifteenth day of February next, His late

Dwelling Houſe and Plantation,

ſituate in Chriſtiana hundred, and county of Newcaſtle, on Delaware: Containing upwards of 200 acres of Land, well watered and timbered; on which is a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a large framed Barn, Stables and other Out-houſes, a good Apple Orchard and other Fruit-trees: Alſo, Two ſmall Tenements thereon. The ſaid Place is in a fine healthy country, and well ſituated for trade, farming, &c. The public road leading thro' it about 7 miles diſtant from Wilmington. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, and willing to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may apply to PETER BAKER, living thereon; the title indiſputable. The terms of payment will be made known the day of ſale, by us,

SAMUEL BAKER, and
JOHN MERISS, } Executors.
January 21ſt, 1781.

WAS taken up, on Saturday the 27th of January, 1781, by the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, near the Riſing-ſun tavern, a dark Brown HORSE, about 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſnip down his noſe; he is a natural trotter, and appears to be in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MICHAEL STOUT.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be ſold, By Christopher, junr. and Charles Marſhall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the ſign of the Golden-Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Amongſt which are,

ANTIMON. Crud,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Caſcarilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Aſſafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Icthyocolla,
Magneſia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.

Ol. Lavendul.
Roriſmarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer,
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhœi,
Sarſaparill.
Sal. Epſom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Aniſi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
Britiſh Oil,
Turlington's Balſam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills,

Walker's Jeſuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spaniſh Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigreaſe, common and Diſtilled,
Umber,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow,
Roſe Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Bice and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linſeed Oil,
Bruſhes,

Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of moſt Sizes for Pictures, Houſes and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for poliſhing,
Pumice-ſtone,
Froſts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Phyſician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with ſuitable Directions; and our country Cuſtomers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery STORE,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,
Has for SALE, of excellent Quality,

Brandy & Geneva,
Weſt-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Cinnamon Water,

Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,
Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1781.

This is to certify, that my wife,

MARY STALL, does not live with me; therefore I forewarn all perſons from lending or truſting her any thing upon my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ANDREW STALL.

Take Notice, that thoſe who

think themſelves aggrieved, belonging to the FIFTH CLASS of the city of Philadelphia and diſtrict Militia, an Appeal will be held on the 12th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the State-houſe.

WILLIAM HENRY, Lieutenant
of the city of Philadelphia and diſtricts.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick townſhip, Suſſex county, ſtate of New Jerſey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 215 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the beſt clover, timothy, and blue graſs. It is excellent for raiſing hemp, and well calculated for raiſing and fatting cattle. There are on the premiſes, beſide the dwelling houſe, a pretty good Dutch barn, ſtables, barracks, and ſpring houſe, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; alſo a never failing ſpring of water ſufficient for a hemp-mill, and ſituated coveniently to water a conſiderable quantity of the meadow. The title is indiſputable. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1781.

THE

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 708.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet,
oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following
ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,
Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh
SADLERY

TO BE SOLD,
By John Barclay & Co.
At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,
Bohea Tea by the cheſt or quarter-cheſt,
Cannon and Muſket Powder,
Superfine 10 quarter Blankets,
Flanders Linen,
Sail Canvas,
White Lead and Yellow Oker, ground in Oil,
Bed-ſcrews, Cheſt locks, Wool-cards, and Coffin-furniture,
Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead,
ALSO, A ſmall parcel of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are ſome very handſome Silks, fine Muſlins, Gauzes, &c. &c.

INK-POWDER.
The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at
W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,
three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had, Writing Paper of the beſt quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, beſt Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
WAS loſt, A black leather pocket-book, containing one half Johannes, one Guinea, five pounds ſtate money, and one hundred and twenty continental dollars, with a liſt of ſubſcribers names to the Reading poſt, and ſundry other papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the above Pocket Book, Papers and Money to the Printer hereof, or to ISAAC CONNELY, at the corner of Race and Third-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward.

Genteel Boarding and Lodging may be had by applying to the Printer.

Lately Imported, and now for Sale,
By Leonard Jacoby,
At his Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
Superfine, fine, middling and courſe
BOULTING CLOTHS,
warranted Good, and if not good may be returned;
German Straw-Knives, Spinning-Wheel Irons, Iron Lamps, Waffel-irons, Waggon-ſcrews, Rifle and Gun Barrels;
A large Aſſortment of Plain irons, German Bibles, Pſalm-books and Slate-pencils.
LIKEWISE,
A Number of elegantly finiſhed
Sword and Hanger Blades,
ALSO,
A Quantity of Holland Stripes, and Checks, Raven and Ruſſia Duck, Drilling, Brown Holland, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.
At ſaid Store is likewiſe for Sale, By
Leonard Jacoby and Company,
Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff Wines,
Spirits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, &c.
A large Quantity of 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 Pound Cannon BALL.

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of FRANCIS C. HASENCLEVER, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment without delay, to the ſubſcribers; and ſuch as have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to render their Accounts, duly proven, in order that they may be ſettled, by
LEONARD JACOBY, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,
or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,
A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant ſeats for country houſes upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Briſtol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants houſe, barn, and ſome out houſes, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Eſquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Alſo a HOUSE in this city, in a good ſtand for buſineſs, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.
Was LOST, on Thurſday Evening, the 1ſt inſtant, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Third-ſtreets,
A ſmall LAP-DOG,
Named BEAUTY; is white and black, has long hair, with two ſpots over his eyes and one on his forehead. Whoever brings ſaid Dog to Mr. RAGUET, in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet, will receive the above Reward.

Any Perſon having a commodious HOUSE ready Furniſhed, with or without a Stable and Coach Houſe, agreeably ſituated, either in town or country, if not more than three miles from market; or having genteel Houſhold, Table and Kitchen Furniture for two Bed-chambers, Dining-room, Parlour and Kitchen, with or without Table-linen, may hear of a Tenant, or one who will hire for three, ſix, or nine months, by enquiring of the Printer.

Imported Saltpetre,
By the Hundred Weight or leſſer Quantity,
To be Sold by the Subſcriber,
At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets: Alſo,
Drugs and Medicines, as uſual,
Freſh and of the beſt Quality.
SHARP DELANY.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THERE is a much greater facilty in relinquiſhing virtues than vicious purſuits. Whether this ariſes from an original promptitude to the latter, or is the reſult of accidental depravity, has been learnedly diſcuſſed, but never fully decided by theological writers. The fact, however, as it exhibits human nature though a gloomy mirror, ſhould excite us ſtrictly to ſcrutiniſe our attachments and averſions. For happineſs is the attractive boon, for which we all contend, tho' the common means made uſe of for its acquiſition are generally inadequate.

Friendſhip is the nobleſt affection of the human mind, and ever affords the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction. It originates from the tendereſt feelings of the heart, and is ſupported by all the ties of mutual ſympathy. It rectifies our deſires, relieves our wants, and affords an helping hand in every circumſtance of diſtreſs. But, like a tender flower, it deigns its endearing charms but for a moment, then quits this earth and flies away to Heaven!

Its ſweets we ſcarcely taſte, when fel diſtruſt,
Dread foe to placid thought, obtrudes its pois'nous cup,
And life embitters with tormenting ills.

The love of our country, next to that exalted piety, which is immediately directed to the Deity, is the moſt noble and important virtue. Impreſſed with the dignity of its nature in the firſt inſtance, we court dangers to inſure its objects, and deſpiſe every difficulty in the glorious purſuit. We feel the moſt ſacred obligations for all the bleſſings of life, and even for life itſelf: hence all the ſocial duties are enforced with irreſiſtable energy. Whatever regards character, fame and connections is preſented in its moſt alluring forms, and inflames the breaſt with heroic ardor. But how inſtable is human excellence!—Objects the moſt ſordid and deſpicable are often prefered to the beſt of qualities, and inflame the mind when feeling moſt the ſentiments of freedom! We need not traverſe foreign countries, or reviſe the hiſtory of ancient times for proofs of theſe obſervations. The ſpeculators of America ſuperſede this neceſſity, for as their anceſtor Judas Iſcariot, betrayed his Lord and Maſter for thirty pieces of ſilver, ſo would they ſell their country for thirty continental dollars of the old emiſſion.

Daily experience furniſhes too many inſtances of habitual impropriety to find a place in this ſhort eſſay: And indeed there are too many ever to be mentioned, but for the ſake of reformation.—There are many people who profeſſedly encounter vice under all its odious forms, and who poſſeſs a ſufficiency of reſolution, to ſupport their principles with an happy degree of rectitude; but there are certain cuſtoms, to which they have been long devoted, as matters indifferent, containing neither good or evil, and which they cannot be induced to relinquiſh. I ſhall inſtance only one, that of drinking healths. This, it ſeems, is one of thoſe neutral actions, about which the moral ſenſe is not converſant. Should we aſk the Epicure, if he thinks himſelf honoured by a compliment ſo faſhionable, when he is juſt conveying the precious morſel to the place of anticipation, he will tell us, it is the height of ill-breeding to create diſappointments by acts of civility. Should we propoſe a ſimilar queſtion to the Stoic Philoſopher or unaffected chriſtian, he will inform us, that every momen of time is precious, and ought to be employed for ſome valuable purpoſe. None will deny, I preſume, that the frequency of this cuſtom tends to exceſs. But ſhould I be miſtaken in this conjecture, nevertheleſs experience demonſtrates the fact. How common is it in promiſcuous, and even ſelect circles, to urge the glaſs, after a modeſt refuſal? And how often do we yield to importunities, when our inclination and judgment diſapprove the ſacrifice? The furniture of the table is removed, the cloth is taken away, and toaſts ſucceed: Obſcenity intermingles, and too frequently introduces ebriety. Ebriety fruſtrates every generous purpoſe of ſocial converſe, and often terminates in that falſely couragious and barbarouſly romantic exerciſe of duelling: and if an halter does not wind up the ſcene, it is becauſe the voice of legal reaſon is too feeble to decide amidſt the uproar of tumultuous paſſions.

Moſt of the civilized nations, and eſpecially that which gives rules of politeneſs to the world, have long ſince relinquiſhed a practice, ſo repugnant to every idea of propriety. What reaſon can be adduced for its continuance in this country?—The tories glory in it, becauſe it is peculiarly foſtered in Great-Britain, And they being "of their father the devil," muſt obſequiouſly follow the example of his moſt obedient ſervants.—There is another claſs of gentry, whoſe views are more criminal, if poſſible, than thoſe of the tories. You may call them bucks, beaus, men of pleaſure, or by any other unholy name:—Their attack is upon virtue, and the victims of their cruelty are the fair ſex. Theſe voluptuaries, loſt to every ſentiment of delicacy and refinement, cannot be ſatiſfied with the common indulgencies of vague amours, but to crown with eternal infamy their libidinous gratifications, muſt plunge themſelves into the horrid crime of ſacriledge.

The God of Nature has confided to the protection of men, the moſt amiable part of creation. The beautiful form, the ſoft, the indearing paſſions, the modeſt innocence and unſullied virtue of the tender fair, are the favorite gifts of Heaven!—How deſpicable, how baſe, muſt the wretch be, who can contemplate for a moment, the violation of theſe ſacred depoſits!—Conſcious only of the moſt delicate intentions, and ignorant of the avenues to diſgrace and ruin, the inexperienced heart will ſometimes heave with emotions too expreſſive of pleaſing deviation: And then, ye Bacchanalian ſons of Venus! Ye fondly catch the melting eye, and wiſh the trembling fair one "Health;" yes, ye ſly hypocrites! And wiſh, at the ſame time, to draw a veil over the bluſh of modeſty, which is ſacred only to the rights of Hymen.

A CITIZEN.

The following manifeſto was publiſhed by brigadier general Morgan, on his entering the diſtrict of Ninety-ſix, in South Carolina, about three weeks before the victory at the Cowpens. The conſequence was, that the greateſt part of the militia who were in that action, and had been long under the power of the Britiſh, joined him immediately, and by their gallant behaviour on that memorable day, evinced their ſenſe of the injuries they had received from a cruel and faithleſs enemy.

To the WHIGS of SOUTH-CAROLINA and GEORGIA.

Friends and Countrymen,

I FEEL a pride in claiming fellowſhip with men, whoſe virtue has exalted them above the reach of adverſity, and whoſe intrepidity has proved a ſcourge to the common enemy in the hour of her inſolence. Such examples of fortitude and perſeverance are to be found only in the annals of a free people, but are admired and applauded by the brave and generous of every nation.

The commander in chief of the American army in this department, impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of your merits, and ſympathiſing with you in your misfortunes, has been pleaſed to detach me with a body of troops to co-operate in a general and extenſive plan of affording you protection and aſſiſtance. Duty and inclination unite to render this command agreeable, and to enſure my utmoſt efforts to crown it with its deſerved ſucceſs. The corps I have the honour to command, are actuated by ſimilar ſentiments. They have the higheſt ambition of joining their arms with yours, and acting over again the memorable ſcenes exhibited at Hanging-Rock, Muſgrove's mill, King's-mountain, Fiſh-Dam-Ford, and Black-Storks, and to revenge the horrid barbarities exerciſed on the 16th of Auguſt, a day, which in ſpite of their dear bought triumph, will mark the Britiſh arms with indelible infamy. But the zeal of theſe gallant few muſt prove ineffectual, unleſs you fly to arms, with a determined reſolution never to lay them down until the enemy are expelled from your borders. Do you wiſh your aged parents to ſpend the evening of their lives unruffled by the inſults of a licentious ſoldiery? Do you wiſh to protect yourſelves and poſterity; from the moſt diſgraceful ſlavery that ever ſtained the hiſtoric page? Do you think it worth contending for the ſweets of domeſtic life? Then fly to arms: for all that can render exiſtence deſireable depends upon the ſword. Should there be any amongſt you, ſo deaf to the voice of experience as to hope to ſecure your property from deſtruction, and yourſelves from inſult by ſubmiſſion, I would call their attention to their infatuated countrymen within the enemy's lines, and would wiſh them to learn wiſdom from the misfortunes of theſe. Theſe men remained at home with the fond expectation of being permitted to ſtand on neutral ground, mere ſpectators of the conteſt, and to enjoy the benefits reſulting from victory, without contributing to the ſucceſs of either party—Aſk them if their flattering proſpects have been realized, and they will tell you, that Britiſh clemency and juſtice exiſt only in their proclamations: they will tell you, that they are ſubjected to all the rigours of a military government, and are conſtrained to encounter the dangers and fatigues of war: a war, too, waged for the infamous purpoſe of ruining a country, which they are bound to protect, by every tye, human and divine; and for this ungrateful ſervice they receive the rich reward of ſlights and indignities: that the evidence of their ſlaves is ſufficient to ſtrip them of their poſſeſſions, ſhould they be an object worthy Britiſh avarice. Such are the bleſſed effects of a tame and unmanly ſubmiſſion! It ever was, and ever will be the fate of timeſervers, and the votaries of paſſive obedience and nonreſiſtance to be neglected and deſpiſed. The voice of religion and ſociety marks them out as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Whilſt I invite you to the field, to oppoſe her open force, I would wiſh to caution you againſt the ſecret inſinuations of Great Britain, which have been more injurious to the cauſe of freedom than all her battalions.—Her emiſſaries have left no device uneſſayed, which cunning could invent, or villainy adopt, to hide from you your real intereſts—Proteus-like, they have aſſumed every ſhape to deceive.—One while they uſe the mild inſinuating language of entreaty, and every feature of the royal countenance is ſoftened into compaſſion, to woe us into ſubmiſſion.—Now the threatening image of "offended majeſty" is conjured up to intimidate us.—News-paper undertakers are hired to declaim againſt France: To repreſent her as perfidious and deſigning—To perſuade us, that there is nothing ſacred in treaties. When their importation of Ruſſians became a ſtale device, we were threatened with the horrors of the inquiſition, and all the dreadful inſignia of torture was exhibited to our view. The illuſtrious Louis, whoſe character is a recorded ſatire on the tyrant of Britain, is repreſented by them as extending the iron ſceptre of deſpotiſm over the plains of America. We are told, that the fruits of our induſtry will be gathered into the royal garner, and the voice of mirth be chaſtened by the oppreſſor's rod.—Their picture of ſlavery is indeed true: but it is from the deſpot of Britain only, we are to fear its being realized. Such gilded falſhoods may deceive the honeſt and unſuſpecting heart for a moment; but the rancour and want of candor, diſplayed in the writings of theſe hireling ſcribblers, enſure their detection, for it is a little unfortunate for their cauſe, that theſe gentlemen, when they ſpeak of our allies, loſe their temper and politeneſs, and inſtead of argument and reaſoning, uſe the expreſſions of wounded ambition. The papers from Charles-Town and New York are filled with the moſt improbable abſurdities.—The European intelligence they contain, is pointedly contradicted in the Britiſh prints—Inſtead of exulting in the armed neutrality, they ſpeak of it in the language of deſpair. They take no pains to conceal their apprehenſions, of its being a combination to oblige Great-Britain to accede to an equitable peace, and exclaim againſt the ingratitude of the confederating powers with all the petulance of dotard age.

As the beſt refutation of their many miſrepreſentations, I ſhall lay before you a true ſtate of facts, relative to the war and the contending parties.—Britain, convinced, that as long as we enjoyed the patronage of France, we ſhould riſe ſuperior to all her baſe attempts to enſlave us, has laboured, ſince the commencement of this conteſt, to deſtroy our confidence in this power; but happy for America, the deſigns of our ally have been ſo confeſſedly generous and friendly, that theſe attempts of the enemy have hitherto proved ineffectual, for though the efforts of our ally, to aſſiſt us, have not been always fortunate, ſhe has erected a monument of her attachment to our cauſe on the plains of Savannah, cemented with the blood of her beſt ſoldiers, which no Britiſh arts can undermine or deſtroy—Her plan to aſſiſt us laſt fall, evinced her unbounded confidence in us, which, tho' baffled by one of thoſe incidents, which often decides the fate of empires, promiſes yet to be crowned with its deſerved ſucceſs—A fleet and army are now on their way, to reinforce the Count de Rauchambeau at Rhode-Iſland.—The combined fleets are riding triumphant in the Britiſh channel, and have captured and ſecured fifty-two ſhips, having on board two thouſand land forces and a large quantity of military and commiſſary ſtores for the Weſt-Indies.

The American army has been repreſented as dwindling into inſignificance, from misfortunes in the field, and the expiration of enliſtments.—We mean not to deny facts—Our army has been weakened by theſe cauſes, but our reſources enable us to encreaſe them. Plans are now adopted and carrying into execution, which ſoon will bring a force into the field, which, joined with that of our ally, will wake Britain from her dreams of conqueſt.—They tell you, that your councils are pervaded with a party ſpirit, and that inſtead of taking care of the public intereſt, are employed in aggrandiſing themſelves. That Congreſs have bargained with France, to betray your liberties. It is to be lamented that all human inſtitutions are prone to corruption, bad men will inſinuate themſelves unto the good graces of the moſt virtuous people, nor can America expect to eſcape this general misfortune; but the intereſts of the legiſlators and their conſtituents are ſo intimately connected, that ſhe has no reaſon to fear being betrayed by her public bodies—Would it not be madneſs in a pilot, to wreck a ſhip for the ſake of deſtroying the crew, when he muſt periſh with them? Tho' ſhe has entruſted men, who have abuſed her confidence. Tho' ſhe has had an Arnold in her army, and a Zubly in her Congreſs, ſhe has the pleaſing reflection to conſole her, that gallant ſoldiers and virtuous ſtateſmen are not wanting, to give energy and wiſdom to her councils, and to make her formidable in the field.

As the facts I have ſtated, and the arguments I have adduced, will bear the teſt of reaſon and of truth, I have addreſſed myſelf to your underſtandings, rather than paſſions, and flatter myſelf, the rough unpoliſhed language of a ſoldier, will not be unpleaſing to men, who dignify the military and civil characters.

Grendal's Ford, on Pacolet, December 26, 1780, and in the fifth year of our Independence.

By General's command, Dn. MORGAN, B. G.
E. Giles, A. D. C. Com. on weſt ſide Catawba.

ANECDOTE.

AT the battle of the Cow-Pens, in South Carolina, and in the moment that victory had declared itſelf in favor of America, the Highlanders of the 71ſt Britiſh regiment, famous for their butcheries upon thoſe whom the fortune of war had heretofore put within their power, plucked the feathers from their caps, and preſenting them on their knees, cryed, "dear, good Americans, have mercy upon us! It has not been our fault, that we have skivered * ſo many: we were obliged to obey our officers, and they commanded us to take no priſoners." Well, (ſaid ſeveral American ſoldiers,) what were your orders this time? "We were ordered to take no priſoners, except a few continentals." We wiſh, it was replied, that this had been known a little ſooner; but we do not deſtroy even our enemies in cool blood, eſpecially when they are ſo much in our power.

* Skiver, is a well known term in the adverſe army, for bayonetting the wounded and taken, and which has been the conſtant practice of that regiment ſince its ſervice in this country; and if there is any thing remarkable in the cloſe of that important action, it is, that the law of retaliation was not executed upon ſuch monſters.

NEW-LONDON. January 30.

Yeſterday week, four ſhips from the Britiſh fleet in Gardiner's Bay came to ſail, and went as far eaſtward as Narraganſet-Bay (it is ſuppoſed their views were to fall in with three of the French fleet who that morning ſailed from Rhode-Iſland, but returned into port again the ſame day) at night there came on a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. attended with a very thick ſnow, which ſcattered the above Britiſh ſhips; one of them (ſaid to be of 74 guns) the ſame night was drove on Shagwaggonock Reef, about three or four leagues to the eaſtward of Gardiner's-Iſland, where ſhe is entirely loſt and it is ſaid that all her crew periſhed; a ſecond (ſaid to be of 64 guns) rode out the gale a few miles S. E. of the Gull Iſlands but loſt all her maſts and bowſprit, and threw over her upper tier of guns; ſhe was towed into Gardiner's Bay on Wedneſday; a third rode out the gale near the ſame place, but it is ſaid ſprung her maſts and threw part of her guns: The fourth came to near Watch-point, but parted her cable in the night, and not ſince been heard of. About 70 fathom of her cable has been ſince taken up by ſome people from Stonington.

TRENTON, February 7.

We hear from New-York that a fleet of ſixty ſail, under convoy of four frigates and a forty gun ſhip, (the French Indiaman taken by Rodney) ſailed laſt week from that place for Europe, on board of which is ſhipped moſt of their hard caſh.

Previous to the ſailing of the above fleet, there was a very hot preſs in New-York, in which they took white and black without diſtinction, to the number of about five hundred perſons.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the ſtate of Georgia, giving a particular and authentic account of the action of the 29th of December, preceeding the important and compleat victory obtained over the Britiſh troops on the 17th of January laſt, is publiſhed to ſhew that the cruelties of the enemy, in the ſouthern ſtates, are no longer borne with impunity.

"Camp, Fair Foreſt River, Jan. 1, 1781.

"We have juſt had a report, that colonel Twiggs and captain Watſon, who went with a flag to Auguſta, in order to bring out the diſtreſſed women and childred, have been moſt ſhockingly butchered. Beſides theſe, between forty and fifty others of our unfortunate countrymen have been hanged by the enemy, without any ſort of ceremony, as well as a number of South-Carolinians. This ſavage proceeding has produced a great national reſentment, both in the troops and the people; and if the report, reſpecting thoſe meritorious officers, ſhould prove true, you may rely upon it, that the firſt perſons of conſequence that may be in their power, will be made objects of retaliation by the Georgians.

"General Morgan has arrived, and taken command of the weſtern army, which was quite unexpected by the enemy. In conſequence of a late check our brigade met with near Ninety-Six, and its eventual retreat, a parcel of tories in Georgia, embodied under Waters, croſſed the Savannah, and joined general Cunningham, at Williams's fort, between the Saluda and Enoree. Three hundred and fifty, under Waters, were detached to Fletchall, on this river. The Georgians having been a good deal ſcattered ſince the check, we were too week to attack, but were taking meaſures to aſſemble them for that purpoſe. At this criſis, colonel Waſhington arrived with eighty dragoons; we immediately joined him, and advanced againſt the enemy. I had the honour to command the few of our ſtate myſelf. The enemy retreated towards the fort; we purſued all night, and came up with them the next day, within ten miles of the fort. The attack was inſtantly made in three diviſions, and they broke and retreated in confuſion; but ſtill hoping to reach the fort. The purſuit continued, upon a full run, for ſeven miles, exhibiting the moſt bloody ſcenes. Perhaps ſome of the greateſt villains on the continent compoſed the adverſe corps, and who had been guilty of the moſt atrocious enormities in the back part of Georgia, with Brown and the Indians, after colonel Clarke's expedition to Auguſta; but humanity, which reigns predominant in American breaſts, viewed the unavoidable havock with regret. Some were cut down, while others loſt their noſe, their hands, their ears, or a ſlice of their heads Seventy were killed, upwards of one hundred wounded, and fifty taken priſoners. Waters was among the latter, but ſtole off afterwards; and Moore got away by means of a good horſe. Young M'Lean was wounded in two places, and a priſoner.

"Upon our arrival at the fort, it ſurrendered upon the firſt ſummons, which compleated our object.

"The tories curſe their leaders, and vow never to be made ſuch fools of again.

"That deſervedly celebrated officer, colonel Pickens, of South-Carolina, has reſumed his arms and command, having experienced that no faith or dependance could be placed in the Britiſh. The volunteers of the two Carolinas and our ſtate, have united under him, for the preſent, general Elbert being yet a priſoner, colonel Clarke wounded, colonel Few ſick, and colonel Twiggs——I act as brigade-major to the whole, and which is to form a part of the weſtern army."

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Virginia, we are informed that the Cherokees, having taken up the hatchet, were proceeding to the frontiers of Virginia and North-Carolina; that Col. Campbell, with the Waſhington county militia, and about five hundred North-Carolina militia, had marched up to the Indian ſettlements, killed 30 Indians, and took about 30 priſoners and deſtroyed about 23 of their towns, together with their corn, &c. This account was from an officer on the expedition to the governor of Virginia, which arrived juſt before the gentleman came away.

The hurricane which was felt ſeverely here on the 23d ult. has alſo done very conſiderable injury to 4 Britiſh ſhips to the eaſtward, as appears by the article under the New London head. Accounts were alſo received on Tueſday laſt, to the following effect: that the Culloden of 74 guns, was drove on Montack Point, where ſhe was entirely loſt, and all her crew, except 17, periſhed: that the London, of 90 guns, had been drove from her anchors, and was not heard of the 1ſt inſtant: two other 74 gun ſhips were diſmaſted and obliged to throw their guns over-board.

A letter received by way of Virginia, dated St. Euſtatia, January 5, ſays,

"The Britiſh fleet and army made an attack on St. Vincent lately, and have been repulſed with conſiderable loſs, on which Rodney retired to St. Lucia." (This account is alſo mentioned in letters received from the Eaſtward.)

Wedneſday laſt arrived in this port the ſchooner Tryal, captain Baxter, in 22 days from Port au Prince; the ſloop Greyhound, captain Huſſey, in a ſhort run from Nantucket; and privateer brig Ariel, captain Lawler, from a cruiſe, during which ſhe took, off Charleſtown, the Cornwallis Galley, belonging to that port, the brig Chance with a valuable cargo from Liſbon, and a ſchooner from Halifax to Charleſtown, off which laſt mentioned port captain Lawler was chaſed by two frigates, but from whom he got clear. Off Cape Henry the Ariel was in ſight of four veſſels, two of which appeared to be large men of war: one of them gave chace, but thought proper to retire on the Ariel's firing her ſtern chaſes.

To the ſouthward of Sandy-hook the Greyhound paſſed a fleet of eight ſail, ſteering a northward courſe; one of them appeared to be a frigate, the reſt merchantmen. Captain Huſſey alſo confirms the account of the damage ſuſtained by the Britiſh ſhips to the eaſtward, but brings no particulars.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council have appointed Colonel ADAM HUBLEY, (late of the eleventh regiment, a retiring officer, under the new arrangement) to the office of Lieutenant of the county of Lancaſter, in the place of the Honorable Colonel ATLEE, advanced to be a delegate in Congreſs.

WILLIAM KELLY, eſquire, of ſaid county, is alſo appointed Sub-Lieutenant of ſaid county, in the ſtead of the Honorable Mr. CUNNINGHAM, advanced to be a member of the Supreme Executive Council of this State.

*** The SALE of Mr. William Hardy's GOODS, at the deſire of the plaintiff, is poſtponed to WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-firſt inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, then to be held at the Meal-market in this city.

* * *

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
At Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
One Hundred and Twenty-ſix Pipes,
Forty Hogſheads--And
One Hundred and Five Quarter Caſks

LISBON WINE,

Twenty-five Caſks of Raiſins,
And Fourteen Boxes Lemmons,
Being the CARGO of the Prize Brigantine CHANCE,
taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel:
And at SIX o'Clock in the Evening,
Of the ſame Day,
AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The ſaid Prize Brigantine

CHANCE,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Northern-Liberties, Feb 16.

Next Monday Morning,

At TEN o'Clock, At the
Dwelling-houſe of John Coffman,
In CALLOW-HILL Street, near Front ſtreet,
WILL BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue,
A VARIETY OF
Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

Cheſts of Draws, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glaſſes, Deſks, Pictures, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Potts, Kettles, Pewter, Copper and Braſs Wares, Bedſteads and Bedding, and a Variety of uſeful Things, too tedious to mention.

N. B. Thoſe who intend to Purchaſe will pleaſe to bring the CASH with them, as nothing will be delivered until the Money is paid.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia county, Feb. 14, 1781.

Deſerted this day, an enliſted Recruit, belonging to the eighth claſs of Gwynith townſhip, in this county, named JOHN BEATH: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, appears to be at leaſt 40 years of age, is of a ſandy complexion, and has ſhort ſandy hair: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old blue coat, much worn, new ſhoes, with ſquare copper buckles. He ſaid, he came from Pequea, in Lancaſter county. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may had again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to the Lieutenant of the county, or of DANIEL BLOM, of the ſaid county.

Northern liberty Auction-Store,
FEBRUARY 17, 1781.

Next Tueſday Morning,

At TEN o'Clock,
Will begin a Public Sale,
Of a very fine Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

A few Barrels of choice Gun-powder,
A few Caſks Claret and Red Port Wine.
Sundry Kinds of Hard-Ware,
A few Barrels Pickled Herrings,
SUNDRY KINDS OF
Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture,
Wearing Apparel, &c.
Ten Buſhels late Potatoes, as good as any in Market, &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſed Goods, &c. at the laſt Tueſday's Sale, and have not yet taken them away, will pleaſe to ſend for them on Monday Morning, to make Room for others.

ALEXANDER BOYD and Company.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Steiner and Ciſt,

of the city of Philadelphia, Printers, is ſhortly to be diſſolved; and it being neceſſary that their Accounts ſhould be ſettled before the firſt day of April next, they therefore deſire all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip, to ſettle and pay between this and the ſaid firſt day of April; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt them, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted.

STEINER and CIST.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail,

By William Harris,

AT HIS
COMMISSION-STORE,
In Strawberry-alley, between Second and Third ſtreet, near the Court-houſe,
A Variety of Merchandize,
At the very loweſt Prices for Ready Money;
Where Goods of all Kinds will be received and Sold for the Benefit of the Owners, at a ſmall
COMMISSION.

Said HARRIS has provided dry and ſafe Cellars and Store-houſes for the reception of Goods of all kinds, and has engaged convenient Store-houſes on the water ſide, to receive Tobacco, flour, &c.

All orders addreſſed to him from gentlemen in this, or the neighbouring States, to purchaſe and forward goods, &c. will be thankfully received, executed with punctuality, care and diſpatch, and his utmoſt endeavours be uſed in all things for the benefit of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands.

Amongſt the goods now on hand, are the following articles, viz.

Weſt India Rum; Melaſſes; Spaniſh white and brown Sugars; Muſcovado ditto: Bohea Tea, of the very beſt quality; Coffee; Powder and Shott; Snuff in Bottles, &c. Indigo, of an excellent quality; Sail Canvas; Six quarter Baize; A few barrels of choice Beef, &c.

Juſt imported from Europe, and to be ſold

By Mr. ROBERTS,

At Mr. Marie's houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet,

CONIAC BRANDY, in barrels of ten gallons each.

A CABLE, ninety fathom long, eight inches in circumference, and made in France of the beſt hemp.

An ANCHOR, weighing one thouſand weight.

MEDICINAL DRUGS,—Salts; Spirits; Oils; Meal; Flowers and Leaves.

Henry Funk, Inn-keeper,

TAKES this method to inform the PUBLIC in general and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly lived, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH COFFMAN, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, and will be Thankfull to thoſe who will pleaſe to Favour him with their Cuſtom.

CAME to the plantation of Chriſtian Whiſler, about the latter end of September laſt, a Bay GELDING, with a ſmall ſtar and long tail, ſome white on one of his feet; ſuppoſed to be about three years old next ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away. Feb. 9th.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Waggoner, in Radnor, Cheſter county, ſome time in November laſt, a Red HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be with calf. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ſix weeks from this date to pay charges.

Feb. 12. JACOB WAGGONER.

Lately imported, and to be ſold wholeſale,

By William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

STRIPED Dutch blankets,
Broadcloths,
Half-thicks,
Knit yarn Hoſe,
Seven eighths, yard and apron-wide cotton Check,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
German Dowlaſs,
Iriſh, Lavall, and Holland Linen,
Brittanias,
German Oznabrig,
Dark and light-ground Chintzes, Cottons and Calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Calimancoes,
Princes Stuff,
Cambricks,
India Jeans,
Muſlins,
Chain and plain Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Catgut,
Table-Cloths and Napkins,
Cotton and thread Hoſe,
A variety of ſarſnets and Perſians,
Taffeties and Mantuas,
Mode,
Ell-wide Perſians,
Striped ſilk and Cotton,
An Aſſortment of Scotch, French, and Engliſh Threads,
Tully Gartering,
Black knit Breeches Patterns,
Women's ſilk Mitts,
An Aſſortment of Ribbands,
Quality Binding,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Needles,
Knives and Razors,
Plated Shoe-Buckles,
Watch Chains and Seals,
Sleeve Buttons,
A large Aſſortment of Children's Books,
Elegant China Bowls,
Writing and wrapping-Paper.

Alſo,—Rum, by the Hogſhead, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, green Tea, Indigo, Powder in Caſks, and a great Variety of other Articles.

TO BE LET,

Fifteen Acres of Graſs-Ground,
near the City.
Apply to JOHN or TENCH COXE. Feb. 14.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On MONDAY the Fifth of March, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

A valuable Plantation,

Situated in Upper Penn's-Neck, within one mile of Oleman's-creek, upper landing, containing near 600 acres, 100 whereof is plow-land, about 20 acres meadow, and much more may be made, and the remainder wood-land; on which is a two ſtory Brick Houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a Brick Kitchen, a Well of good water, a good Barn and Granary, a good Apple Orchard containing 200 Trees; on one part of the Plantation is a good Farm Houſe and good Apple Orchard. The Plantation will be Sold in one Tract or divided in two, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. The quantity of Timber on this Plantation, ſo near a navigable creek, will render it valuable to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid Plantation, paying one half in hand, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, or a ſmall Houſe in Philadelphia will be exchanged for it. A quantity of good Soal-leather, a good Wood Boat, with Sails and Rigging in good order, that will carry ten cords. At the ſame Time will be diſpoſed of-- A Negro Man; about 40 acres of Grain in the ground, 2 Waggons, Work Horſes, a good Stone Horſe half blooded, 16 hands high and well made, a good Bay; Cows and Calves, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Rye, Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Sleighs, Sleds, Plows and Harrows, a Cyder-mill, and ſundry other farming Utenſils, too tedious to mention. Where attendance will be given by me, SAMUEL BURMAN, Salem county, Weſt New Jerſey.

Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 11th of February, inſtant, a Negro MAN, named TOM, about 34 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a ſtout made fellow, full eyed, ſhort noſe, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, as he came from Guinea: Had on and took with him, one wool hat with a hood to it, new leather cap lined with fur, white cloth coat with a rediſh patch on one ſleeve, red flannel jacket, new white flannel breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes with yellow braſs buckles; he alſo took with him a brown coat, ripped for turning, two new ſhirts; he is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Georgetown, in Maryland, as he formerly lived with Mr. Saunders Boſtick, near that place, and is well known there. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by

JAMES McDOWELL.

P. S. He will be SOLD for CASH or GRAIN.

WAS taken up, about three miles from this city, the 16th inſtant, a bright Bay MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, ſwitch tail, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no brand or ear-mark to be perceived. Whoever has loſt the ſaid MARE, is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the charges.

Apply to JAMES JOHNSTON, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. She has been cryed three times. Jan. 30.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The SALVATION of AMERICA; in a plain honeſt ADDRESS to his Majeſty, the PEOPLE: Calculated for the Reduction of the Power and Policy of Britain.

MAY IT PLEASE THE PEOPLE,

EVERY ſenſible feeling man muſt be an attentive obſerver of our preſent ſituation; every freeborn Son of America muſt be alarmed to a degree of painful anxiety, when our zeal and reſolution are ſo much abated, and a ſtupid languor ſpread over us to a degree, that ſome extraordinary event is neceſſary to rouſe us to the exerciſe of thoſe virtues, that we once let the world know we were poſſeſſed of; from whence ſuch fatal ſtupidity, ſourneſs and inattention proceeds, I muſt leave to the ſtrict and faithful enquiry of thoſe who by their abilities, time and opportunities are enabled to make ſuch neceſſary diſcoveries, but I ſoberly think, the period is not far diſtant when America muſt prove whether ſhe is in earneſt in her pretenſions, to her own rights, or will ſhe tamely ſubmit to, and bend under the iron hand of an enraged conqueror.

The expectations of the enemy never ran higher than at this inſtant: they are now pluming themſelves with the flattering proſpect of butchering and plundering a people, whoſe valour is unconquerable, but by treachery; and although our affairs bear a gloomy aſpect for the preſent, yet there are means granted us by indulgent Providence, I preſume, for the ſole purpoſe of bearing us through thoſe difficulties which our meaſures and circumſtances could not avoid; our inexperience in military operations, with the deranged ſtate of our finances lead us into thoſe embarraſſments which other nations were obliged to paſs through before us.

The object of our purſuit being of the firſt magnitude and of the laſt importance, neceſſarily engages the attention of every friend to himſelf and his country and excites him to the exertion of every power in defending thoſe rights to which God and nature have intitled us.

We have felt the boaſted omnipotence of Britain in a war of ſix years, their irreſiſtable force hath penetrated the ſandy barrens of Georgia and South Carolina, by the aſſiſtance of the ſcruff of nations, thoſe peſts of ſociety, who by the light of the moon and ſtars, have abandoned their native places of abode for crimes that merited puniſhment with ignominy and diſgrace. Thoſe, with the copper coloured wolves of the deſart, are the only allies of his Britannic majeſty, king, defender of the faith, &c. Thus, and by ſuch means hath the power of Britain extended over an inſulted People, a People, that four years ago, were not numbered among the nations; notwithſtanding the infancy of their ſtate and the diſadvantages they were under, their faint ſtruggles have hitherto baffled the moſt formidable power of Europe, and obliged them to a reliance on our internal diviſions and the deranged ſtate of our finances: this was and continues to be their grand point in view, aſſiſted by the unwearied efforts of their emiſſaries our internal enemies (the moſt dangerous of whom have been in our boſoms and at our councils) whoſe expectations are, that we muſt be conquered for want of money to ſupport the war; upon this point their expectations are fixed. This is the alone foundation of the policy of Britain, and we muſt confeſs, that herein they have made the greateſt progreſs, in depreciating our currency, diſconcerting our plans, fomenting diviſions, laying embarraſſments on every meaſure we adopt; but the ſteady patriot, the virtuous and unſhaken friend of America, will look down with contempt, upon a nation ſo reduced as to have recourſe to ſuch mean ſubterfuges.

The virtuous patriot will rejoice, when he contemplates on the riches of America, he will find conſolation when he views her reſources, and conſiders, that the preſent conteſt hath tended but very little towards her impoveriſhment; and that ſhe hath maintained a war for ſix years with paper currency, for which ſhe is not indebted to any foreign power, and although her credit, for want of virtue, &c. is become doubtful, yet America is poſſeſſed of real money and plate, enough to aſtoniſh Britain and all Europe: From whence may be drawn with good œconomy, a ſufficiency to wage war with England, until ſhe would be glad to accept of peace from America, upon her own terms.

In order to give the reader an idea of the amazing wealth of twelve of the United States, I ſhall ſubjoin a reaſonable eſtimate of what plate is in their poſſeſſion, viz.

	Tuns.		Tuns.
New-Hampſhire,	1	Pennſylvania,	8
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	8	Delaware,	2
Rhode-Iſland,	5	Maryland,	5
Connecticut,	4	Virginia,	9
New-York,	6	North Carolina,	2
New-Jerſey,	7	South-Carolina,	3

Total, 61

tuns of plate, which would produce upwards of two millions of dollars, to which may be added five millions of dollars in ſpecie, now in the poſſeſſion of the Americans, and out of circulation ſince the depreciation of paper currency.

The preſent ſtate of America is truly alarming, the deranged ſtate of our finances, the murmurs and juſt complaints of our army are objects worthy the attention of every faithful ſubject; our caſe is deſperate, and requires a deſperate remedy: who can bear the thought, that a people, whoſe reſources are ſo great, ſhould fall a ſacrifice to the rage of a barbarous army; who can abide the thoughts of a people, crowned with laurels, by the ſucceſs of their arms for ſix years, to give up ſo juſt and ſo great, and ſo intereſting a cauſe, for want of ſupplies to an army, whoſe heroic fame hath reached the moſt diſtant parts of the globe: Oh! heavens! forbid it, ye friends of America, forbid it. May indulgent heaven inſpire America with a zeal proportionate to the preſſing calls of a country, a people, whoſe precious and ineſtimable all is now on the verge of irretrievable ruin. Something muſt be done that will yield real, ſubſtantial and immediate relief, the courſe of nature may as eaſily be interrupted as to ſupport an army without money; real money, muſt be had, let us no longer attend to vain amuſements and trifling ſhadows; there is no other way of ſalvation for us to adopt under the auſpices of heaven, which have hitherto ſmiled upon our endeavours. Poſterity will read with wonder and amaſement, that our army has kept together ſo long as ſince the memorable eighteenth of March laſt, without money, cloathing, and in fact, without a competency of the other neceſſaries of life.

Altho' I may be diſaffected to the cauſe and government of America, yet I ſhudder at the idea of falling into the hands of an army whoſe tender mercies are cruelty, who treat all, both friends and foes without diſtinction, and ſhould I ſurvive the firſt onſet, I ſhudder yet more, to think that we muſt be ſubjected to a ſovereign, whoſe government over us is obtained by conqueſt, an enraged king, a revengeful parliament, and a governor to rule us with a rod of iron: Theſe are the greateſt evils a nation can be expoſed to, evils that may be eaſier conceived of than deſcribed; which then, of the American States, in our happy union, would not exert every power in defence of all that is precious to us, for the prevention of tyranny, deſpotiſm and every ſpecies of calamity from ourſelves and poſterity. Let us not be diſcouraged at the diſtreſſes we feel, real money will alleviate them, the wiſdom, virtue, and good policy of our councils will remove every diſtreſs in their power. Let us conſider the remainder as the natural conſequence of war, which will ceaſe when the war terminates: and the ſpeedieſt method of terminating the preſent war is, to diſappoint Britain reſpecting our finances, to let them know we have ſpecie of our own, that we are now beginning to launch out our money, and that for the time paſt we only fought England with paper, and if paper has baffled her boaſted ſtrength and force, we can now baffle and blaſt her policy with real money. This would be the moſt mortal blow we could level againſt the powers of Britain; this would haſten a peace, and inſure our Independence; this would eſtabliſh America in favour with all the powers of the univerſe, who are now waiting for the opportunity of a free trade to throw their wealth into our lap.

Therefore, in order to prevent the great evils, and ſecure the greateſt happineſs, the People of Pennſylvania and of all the United States are called upon,

Firſt, To petition their legiſlatures to adopt this or ſome ſimilar plan, as to their wiſdom ſhall ſeem practicable.

Secondly, To call in what ſpecie can poſſibly be ſpared.

Thirdly, To call in the plate to be coined.

Fourthly, That the legiſlatures provide ſatisfactory ſecurities for the above money and plate, and for the intereſt accruing thereon.

Fifthly, That the ports be opened for the exportation of our produce.

Sixthly, That no money be exported, under the ſevereſt penalties, as in all other governments.

Seventhly, That the above money be applied to the ſole purpoſe of paying, recruiting and ſupplying the army.

Eightly, That every department in office be purged from the corruption ſo prevalent among us, ſo deſtructive and ſo obnoxious to the virtuous part of the community.

Ninthly, That none, ſoliciting an office of power and profit, be indulged therewith, but that all officers, both civil and military, be ſought for, and found out, by marks of honor, honeſty, diſintereſtedneſs, integrity and abilities; whereby the force and dignity of government may be ſupported.

To place men of virtue in office, is the gift of heaven; to have a formidable army, and that army well paid and ſupplied, ought to engage the attention of every American, it would not only haſten a peace, but procure it on the beſt terms, it would reduce the duties of the militia; the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic may conſtantly attend upon their callings, it would remove the juſt complaints of the army, it would attach the ſoldier to the ſervice, it would have a conſiderable influence upon others, to induce them to a military life, and finally, it would reflect honor upon the nation.

Theſe are ſome of the advantages, that would reſult from the production of the plate of America, which may be conſidered as an overplus wealth: the reſigning of it would not diſtreſs one individual; it is only to part with their luxury for a little while, as it would haſten a peace, the nation would the ſooner be enabled to repay it by taxes, by a moſt extenſive trade, by boundleſs tracts of unlocated lands, with various other reſources in the power of America.

The execution of ſuch a plan will produce no complaints (for I would have it a voluntary act of the people) he that has money to ſpare will be under no inconveniency, thoſe who have plate, may with credit, for the ſake of his own and his country's ſafety, ſubſtitute ſomething in its ſtead. Such an expedient may appear ſtrange to ſome, and very diſagreeable to the friends of Britain, but it is not ſtrange in hiſtory; nations in the ſame predicament with America, have found it the happy means of their ſalvation.

Thus have I preſumed to offer my ſentiments, with a deſign for the deliverance of the beſt country in the world, and the ſupport of the beſt cauſe under heaven. I hope it will be taken in good part, as it is ſubmitted to the wiſdom and good policy of thoſe whoſe abilities are ſuperior to mine, and ſubject to their correction, alteration, amendment, or to their total rejection; but permit me to remark, that if ſome great and good expedient is not ſpeedily adopted, I ſoberly declare to you (whoſe connexion with myſelf is inſeparable) that we are advancing by ſure ſteps to the brink of a precipice, over which, if we fall, we ſhall find ourſelves in a gulf of irretrievable ruin and univerſal contempt.

Finally, I beg leave to add, that vice is our greateſt enemy, and that America will ſtand or fall with her virtue, by which alone, the means in our power can be applied for our deliverance; our union in ſuch a glorious undertaking, the moſt diſtant climes would reſound with our praiſe, poſterity will read our names with delight and gratitude, numerous pages in hiſtory will tranſmit the fame of ſuch illuſtrious patriots, ſo long as yonder Sun will witneſs to facts ſo truly great and ſublime: and to crown all, the powers above will approve it well, the bleſſing of Heaven will attend it, eſpecially when done with a deſign to eſtabliſh heaven-born LIBERTY, which is a fore-taſte of the beatific viſion.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

POSTSCRIPT.—I preſume the half of the above money and plate is very ſufficient, with good œconomy, to put the affairs of America in ſuch a ſituation, that the views and deſigns of the politicians of Britain will be entirely fruſtrated, and our governments eſtabliſhed on a more reſpectable footing.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
George Waſhington, Eſq;
A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;
From the original Picture belonging to the State of
Pennſylvania;
Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of
the margin;
Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current
Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers,
or Perſons going abroad.
Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,
Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner
of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

BALTIMORE, January 26, 1781.
The Owners of Rolling-Mills,
In the State of Pennſylvania, may be ſupplied with
PLATES of COPPER,
From twenty to thirty pounds Weight, or any other
Dimenſions they may chooſe,
NEATLY FORGED,
To make Sheet-Copper,
By applying to the MANAGER of the COPPER-WORKS, in Frederick county, or to me in Baltimore.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

TO BE SOLD,
About eight acres of Ground in
Paſſyunk townſhip, on Rouſe's road, with an Houſe
and ſmall Orchard. ALSO,
A Rent-charge of ſix pounds, twelve
ſhillings, Specie, iſſuing from a Lot on High-ſtreet
well improved. ALSO,
About eight acres of Land, fronting on
Fourth-ſtreet continued, into Germantown road; a
high, pleaſant Situation for an Houſe.
For Terms enquire of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE
in Third ſtreet.

Found, ſome Time ago,
A pair of green Spectacles,
SETT in SILVER.
Whoever proves property and pays charges may hav
them, by applying to the Printer.

Notice is hereby given to th
Public, that a certain JACOB DAWBEDIESTEL of this city, has exacted from me, the ſubſcriber, a Note of Hand, bearing date the 25th day of January 1781, for Four Thouſand, four Hundred and Thirty eight Pounds, ten Shillings. For various reaſons conſiſting, as well in the illegality of the Note, as the fraudulent manner of obtaining it, I forewarn any perſon or perſons not to take an Aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as I do not mean to pay it, unleſs compelled by law.
Philad. Feb. 9. GEORGE GINTER.

A VERY LARGE
Store and Cellar
To be Let immediately, in Second-ſtreet
Enquire at Captain KLING's.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1781.
This is to certify, that my wife
MARY STALL, does not live with me; therefore forewarn all perſons from lending or truſting her an thing upon my account, for I will pay no debts of h contracting. ANDREW STALL.

TO BE LET,
A STORE in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut ſtreet, wi
or without Rooms. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1781.

THE
Pennſylvania Packet,
OR, THE
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 709.

In *Council*,

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1ſt, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-third day of December laſt, the Supreme Executive Council are impowered and required, from and after the firſt day of this preſent month, to Publiſh in the ſeveral Engliſh and German News-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the firſt week in every month, the Rate of Exchange between Specie and Continental Money, which exchange ſo publiſhed in each month, the ſaid Act declares, ſhall be the Exchange between the ſaid Continental Money and the State Money, thereby made Legal Tender.

Reſolved, That the Rate of Exchange is Seventy-five Continental Dollars for One Dollar in Specie.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, January 26th, 1781.

WHEREAS the militia law of this State requires, "that the Sub-Lieutenants of the city and counties reſpectively ſhall, once in every three months, render an account, to their proper Lieutenant, of all monies received by them, and of their expenditures by virtue of ſaid act, and ſettle and pay the balance of the ſame to him. And that the Lieutenant of the ſaid city, and each county reſpectively, ſhall make out compleat accounts of all the monies received by him, and of his expenditures, and return the ſame to the Supreme Executive Council, once in every ſix months, and on failure of ſo accounting, each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch neglect, Ten Thouſand Pounds, then current money."

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants be required to render their accounts agreeable to ſaid act, without delay, or in failure thereof, the Attorney-General be directed to put the ſaid act in execution againſt all ſuch as ſhall be found delinquent, within a reaſonable time from this date.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

* * *

On FRIDAY Next,
At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
At Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
One Hundred and Twenty-ſix Pipes,
Forty Hogſheads---And
One Hundred and Five Quarter Caſks
LISBON WINE,
Twenty-five Caſks of Raiſins,
And Fourteen Boxes Lemmons,
Being the CARGO of the Prize Brigantine CHANCE,
taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel:
And at SIX o'Clock in the Evening,
Of the ſame Day,
AT THE COFFEE HOUSE,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The ſaid Prize Brigantine
CHANCE.
With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

TO BE LET,
A STORE in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut ſtreet, with or without Rooms. Enquire of the Printer.

JANUS, No. IV.

> "At ſome particular times, the ſafety and glory
> "of a nation has been known to depend upon
> "a ſingle man, or upon a very few."
>
> Political Characteriſtics.

THE affair of Sullivan's-Iſland, while it afforded us a triumph, aſſiſted in the reduction of one of our principal cities. The Britiſh troops, which were diſgraced here, were united to thoſe under general Howe, and directed againſt New-York. The poſſeſſion of this place had become the firſt object with the Engliſh miniſtry, from whence, as from Olympus, their thunders were to be hurled to all parts of the continent.

It is a queſtion with ſome men, whether burning the city of New-York, and deſolating the country to a certain diſtance, ſhould not have been our policy? Deſpotic princes, the more effectually to preſerve the center of their dominions, have ſometimes acted on this principle It is affirmed, that the ſentiment of the people was oppoſed to ſuch an expedient. They ſaid, let the enemy deſtroy our ſea-port towns; we acquieſce, becauſe we cannot prevent it; but, they did not ſay, "we will deſtroy them ourſelves." Every ſpot of ground was precious; and, in a defenſive war, to be diſputed, by an eſtabliſhed military maxim. We had not acquired that temper, which reſults from experience and adverſity. Hence it is, that the ſame perſons, who urged the neceſſity of fortifying New-York, argued againſt a ſimilar protection to Philadelphia. To have yielded the former, without the formularies of a defence, would have been like relinquiſhing the diſpute. But, there is a diſtinction to be made in this caſe; a difference between burning a city, and deſtroying to a certain point, the adjacent country, and, the gradual direliction of both, ſo as to ſeem to hold them, and yet to give them up, without material miſadventure. No ſyſtem, however, is without its defects. The art lays in preferring that one, which has leaſt. If, what we adopted, diſpoſed the minds of the people for calamity, it was ſoon experienced. The defeat on Long Iſland; the evacuation of New-York; the reduction of fort Waſhington; the loſs of fort Lee, and the retreat through the Jerſey, ſet in ſo faſt upon each other, as to threaten the total ſubverſion of the States. The gloom of public misfortune ſeemed every moment to thicken. The ſpirit of Liberty was ſeen retiring to groves and hiding places. The force of the enemy, from ſuch a ſeries of ſucceſſes, became as it were irreſiſtable. He was now on the laſt limits of the Jerſey: and our army reduced to about two thouſand men. With this handful, however, the ſtores, which we had preſerved thro' the retreat, were lodged on the Pennſylvania ſide of the Delaware, and a ſtand made, to diſpute the paſſage of the river.

Succeſs, which is generally made the criterion of merit, is not always a juſt one. It may be ſometimes permitted us, to meaſure the abilities of men, by the difficulties they encounter and ſurmount. At this criſis, the fate of Philadelphia, and with it, all America, was wound up in a ſingle man. The cauſe ſtood ſtill, or was loſt in his cares. He appeared, as if alone, and ſtruggling againſt the mighty current of a hitherto reſiſtleſs army. It was now, that ſympathy did more for Independence than patriotiſm. "Come, let us ſhare the danger, or die with our General," ſaid a few brave Citizens of Pennſylvania; and immediately marched to his aſſiſtance. Encouraged by this reinforcement, the plan of the ſurprize of TRENTON was formed and executed.

Every anecdote of celebrated men, is not worthy to be related; but there are ſome, which, it would be criminal to omit. Upon examining the ammunition of one of the diviſions, deſigned for the aſſault of Trenton, it was found ſo much damaged, by croſſing the river, as to be unfit for ſervice. In this emergency, the commanding officer diſpatched one of his aids to General Waſhington, to report his condition and to receive his further orders. "Tell the General," ſaid his Excellency, with great compoſure, "the town muſt be taken; if there is no ammunition, we muſt do it with the bayonet." This deciſion ſaved America. The event was brilliant; but was rendered more ſo by its conſequences.

I cannot forbear, in this place, quoting Voltaire's character of Turenne. "This general," he ſays "had not always been ſucceſsful in the field. He had been beaten at Mariendahl, Retel, and Cambrai; he had likewiſe been guilty of ſome faults, and was ſo much the great man, as to own them. He had never gained very ſtriking victories, nor fought any of thoſe pitched battles, which decided the fate of one or the other nation; but by always repairing his defeats, and doing a great deal with a little, he paſſed for the ableſt general in Europe, in an age, when the art of war was better underſtood than ever it had been.

This turn in the tide of our affairs was followed by the ſucceſs at Princeton, the diſſolution of the Britiſh cantonments, and their retreat to Brunſwick.

Nations, like individuals, are often ſeen to the greateſt advantages through the medium of misfortune. The king of Pruſſia aſtoniſhed mankind, not more in proſperity than adverſity. It is ſaid of this prince, by a celebrated writer, "That he turned his very miſtakes to better advantage, than others do their ſucceſs." The Dutch raiſed the admiration of the world, more by forming a new fleet, in the courſe of two months, after greateſt defeat they had ever experienced, than if they had triumphed over their enemies. Our misfortunes were of ſuch a nature, as to produce ſimilar effects. "Nothing can ruin theſe People, (ſaid the nations of Europe,) they are capable of every thing."

The withdrawing our troops and ſtores from Long-Iſland, in the courſe of one night, and within whiſper of a victorious army, could not but inſpire them in favour of our genius for war: this, with the countenance ſtill preſerved at New-York, and our ulterior conduct, aſſiſted in confirming a caution in their meaſures, no ways inauſpicious to our condition. Bunker's-Hill had opened a new train of thinking.

In none of the affairs of this world are the changes of fortune more obſervable than in war. The ground which a haughty enemy had traverſed, in conqueſt and cruelty, was re-meaſured in diſappointment and defeat. Victories, which encreaſed his confidence, were the pivot to our ſucceſſes. The farmer now returned to his home. The war aſſumed new vigor. Jerſey was in a great degree recovered, and the flame of patriotiſm every where re-produced.

The campaign of 1777, on the part of general Howe, comprehends a ſyſtem of tedious and elaborate movements. Our object was ſimple, and our motions were leſs complex. But it is not our deſign to enter into a detail of particulars. The battle of Brandywine, in which we were beaten and routed, laid open a paſſage to Philadelphia. This city was taken poſſeſſion of by lord Cornwallis, on the 26th of September; but general Howe did not feel himſelf ſecure, till after the reduction of Mud, or Fort-Iſland. The defence of this place, which was conducted with great firmneſs and gallantry, and the defeat of count Donop at Red-Bank fort, reſtored to us thoſe laurels we had loſt at Brandywine.

It has been the fortune of our arms, to aſtoniſh by what was unexpected. Like the genius of Shakeſpear, they are ſeen to break out in great but irregular flaſhes, always confounding where they do not overpower. After a defeat and total route, the army of the States marches from Skippach, and ſurprizes the Britiſh camp at Germantown. To remote nations, or thoſe juſt entering upon the ſtudy of our genius, ſuch an attempt was hardly within the compaſs of probability. The reſult, however, was againſt us. The enemy were our ſuperior in diſcipline. It was on this occaſion, that, a foreign officer of diſtinction ſaid to General Waſhington: "You have conquered general Howe, but his troops have beaten yours."

During theſe tranſactions, Ticonderoga, to the northward, is evacuated. This poſt had acquired an importance beyond its value. Vaſt ſums of money had been expended on its works. Theſe, though, were ſtill incompleat, and our garriſon inadequate to their defence. It was, however, the prime favorite of the people, who beheld it as the repoſitory of their liberties. We muſt not paſs over a memorable ſaying of the officer who commanded. No one of antiquity is more deſerving of record. To ſave my character, ſaid the celebrated Lucretia, I take away my life. I ſacrifice my character, ſaid the American general, but I ſave my country. On this occaſion a man of leſs virtue would have riſqued its ruin.

Elated by ſucceſs, Burgoyne preſſed forward, preceeded by a pompous proclamation, and ſeconded by a multitude of ſavages, till he penetrated the country beyond the point of his ſafety. Our army, encreaſed by an acceſſion of militia, every where oppoſed him. Victory and its reverſe; the affair of Bennington; the 19th of September, when he gained the field of battle; and the 7th of October, when he loſt it, equally conſpired to produce the convention of Saratoga. We ſhall ſtop here. It is the ſecond great epocha in the American war. It is here, our Independence, that was nearly expiring, but recovered at Trenton, received its final confirmation.

The interval between this period and the preſent, although it exhibits ſplendid and brilliant matters, added no new lines to our military fame.

Europe beheld and conſidered theſe events with admiration, and deliberately ſaid, "Theſe people have deſerved their Independence." We had commenced and carried on a war, under circumſtances, which would have forced other nations to ſue for peace. We had riſen ſuperior to the moſt overwhelming misfortunes. We had ſurmounted the loſs of an army, with its ſtores, cannon and ammunition. We had retreated with a handful of men, like troops out numbered, but not beaten. With a handful of men, we had returned to the field, and conquered, when it was leaſt expected. The public declarations of Congreſs, filled with all the dignity of deciſion, the boldneſs of truth, and the decorum of policy, had alſo attracted the regard of the wiſeſt miniſters. Men of letters admired them, while philoſophy found in their authors an ally in ſupport of the rights of human nature. We appeared no longer what we had been repreſented by Great Britain, "a baditti without genius, without courage, without reſource." We had forced our way, like the Sun, through an oppreſſed ſky, and, burning and flaming in our courſe, diſſipated the vapors, and filled an extenſive hemiſphere with our native ſplendors.

Great aſſylum of the ſlaves of all nations! Freemen of all profeſſions! Ye have already accompliſhed things beyond the hopes of thy friends, or the apprehenſions of thine enemy. Let me admire thy exertions; let me participate in thy pleaſures, for I have experienced all thy pains. Rejoice in thine aggrandizement, but be ye not over-bearing. Reſpect thy rulers, but be not forgetful of thine own dignity; and finiſh in honor, what ye have begun in magnanimity!

—HOW IS THIS TO BE DONE?

Sunday laſt arrived here the ſhip Ariel from France, by her we have received the following Intelligence.

TANGIER, Auguſt 30, 1780.

TALBE Sidy Mohamet Sadiry arrived yeſterday in this city with an order from the king of Morocco, which he was charged to read publickly, and in the preſence of the Spaniſh miſſionaries, of don Joſeph Herera, commander in chief of all the Spaniſh veſſels in our port, of the alcaides, (judges) and other principal perſons of our government. This order contained, in ſubſtance, "That the king of Morocco having no ſhare in the war between Spain and England, his majeſty ſtrictly commands all Moors, his ſubjects, not to act in any hoſtile manner againſt the Spaniards, nor to cauſe unto them the leaſt prejudice whatever, tho' even they ſhould ſee them attack the Engliſh in any of his majeſty's ports, or near the coaſt, and that in caſe the Engliſh ſhould chuſe to run their veſſels on ſhore, they ſhould not thereby be deemed to have procured any degree of ſecurity. His majeſty alſo ſtrictly forbids unto all Moors dwelling on the coaſt, to fire upon any Spaniſh veſſel, under what pretence ſoever, upon pain of incurring the moſt rigorous puniſhments; as it is majeſty's pleaſure that the Spaniſh ſhips ſhall be left at full liberty to purſue their operations." And, finally, his majeſty adds, "That in caſe the Engliſh conſul ſhould be diſpleaſed with theſe diſpoſitions, and ſhould be willing to depart his majeſty's dominions, he ſhould be at liberty ſo to do, and the Pacha, or governor of Tangier, is hereby ordered to let him go."

It is ſaid that this ſtrict and rigorous order has been occaſioned by the repeated complaints of the Engliſh conſul, Mr Laugier, againſt the conduct of the Spaniards in our port, and on the coaſt of this kingdom, which complaints were always accompanied by harſh reflexions and threats of revenge, more bordering upon inſolence, than ſubmiſſive remonſtration.

Algazends, Sept. 4. Having taken an inventory of the cargoes of four Engliſh veſſels which were taken laſt month, as they were carrying proviſions to Gibraltar, they are found to conſiſt of 860 barrels of flour, 42 caſks of ſalt proviſions, 295 caſks of butter, 12 caſks of ſalmon, 8 caſks of bacon, 5 barrels of tongues, 240 hogſheads of ale, 100 hogſheads of wine, 12 caſks of oil, 200 caſes of cheeſes, 55 cheſts of ſugar, 18 cheſts of tea, 20 caſks of barley, 60 cheſts of tallow candles, 2 caſks of muſtard ſeed, 7 caſks of hams, a great quantity of coals, 2 bales and 8 cheſts of ſilk, thread, mohair, buttons and other merchandize, with a multitude of packs of hides, furs, both tanned and waxed.

Santona, Sept. 10. The La Flecha, bilander, and the Ardillo, brig, commanded by Don Baltaſa Hidalgo de Cimeros, came into this road with a convoy from Ferrol. On the 31ſt of Auguſt he took the Rodney, an Engliſh privateer, of 14 guns, and 53 men, after an engagement that laſted from ſeven in the morning till half paſt four in the afternoon. We had nine wounded, and the Engliſh had three killed and ſeven wounded. Both ſhips were much damaged both in their hull and the rigging. The prize was ſent into St Andreo.

Paris, Sept. 29. Letters from Marſeilles bring advice of the ſafe arrival of a fleet of merchantmen at that port, from the Levant, under the convoy of two of his Majeſty's frigates. The cargoes are ſaid to be worth above 18 millions.

It is currently reported at Verſailles, that half of his majeſty's body guards, which are already reduced to 1200, will ſhortly be reformed. Their places being very lucrative, they are only to be paid during the time they are in actual ſervice, which they are to perform half yearley by turns.

They are alſo buſily employed at Verſailles to reform the king's houſhold, and the officers belonging to his Majeſty's ſtables.

It is ſaid that the court of Spain is alſo fitting out a nother ſquadron for the Weſt-Indies, and that orders have been iſſued for 10,000 men to embark on boerd the ſaid ſquadron for Jamaica.

Sept 30. The return of Monſ. Deveranges, intendant of the army, to Verſailles, and his conſtant conferences with the king's miniſters, give room to ſuppoſe that ſome new military operations are in agitation.

Two expreſſes are within theſe few days arrived here, from Madrid, who have ſucceſſively brought one million in ſpecie, with the certain promiſe that further ſums will follow immediately, which has entirely diſſipated all the fears which our bankers might have conceived concerning the ſhare they have taken in the ſaid loan.

Liſbon, Sept. 12. The Court has ſigned the treaty of armed neutrality, and has ordered 14 ſail of the line to be fitted out.

Alicant, Sept. 17. Came in here the Aurora French frigate, of 34 guns, with a convoy of 31 ſail from Martinico and Gaudaloupe, laden with coffee, ſugar, &c. They ſailed the next day for Marſeilles.

Paris, Octo. 10. His Majeſty's frigates l'Aimable and la Diligente, commanded by the chevalier de Suzannet, and the viſcount de Mortemar, are ſafe arrived in the Road of the Iſle d'Aix, with three Engliſh privateers, which they have taken during their cruize, viz. the Alert of 22 guns and 82 men, which is ſaid to have been the fineſt and beſt ſailing cutter in England, the Tatar of 12 guns and 36 men, and the Eagle Jerſey privateer of 12 guns and 43 men. They have alſo retaken a Hamborough ſhip laden with tobacco from Oſtend, deſtined for Bourdeaux, and which had been taken by the Tartar privateer.

By a letter from Rochfort of the 1ſt inſtant, we are informed, that his Majeſty's frigate l'Aigrette has ſuſtained an engagement with three Engliſh privateers, and has taken an Imperial ſhip, which ſailed from Oſtend with a cargo for a French port.

Letters from Norway bring advice, that a French privateer is arrived at the port of Chriſtianſand with nine Engliſh prizes, which he took after different obſtinate engagements, in one of which the captain of the privateer loſt both his legs.

Liſbon, Sept. 12. Our court has received advice of a freſh proof of the audacity of the Engliſh navy, which they have formerly exerciſed with unlimitted ſway in our ports, until the patience of our court could hold out no longer, and was forced to ſet bound to their inſolence. The fact is as follows: an American ſhip being purſued by an Engliſh privateer, took refuge under the cannon of the fort of the iſland of Tercera, one of the Azores, The captain of the privateer ſeeing the American ſhip in ſecurity, withdrew and came to an anchor at a diſtance. But the commander of the fort ſuſpecting ſome hoſtile deſigns in the privateer, ordered ſome armed boats to keep a ſtrict watch during the night. His ſuſpicions were fully juſtified, by the privateer ſending her long boat at night, to cut the cable of the American ſhip and tow her out of the harbour, which was immediately ſeized by the armed boats of the iſlands. The privateer not ſeeing her people return, ſent another boat, which was taken likewiſe. But being ſoon after informed of the event, he immediately put to ſea; and meeting the next day with a frigate of his nation, they both returned, cannonaded the fort, and did conſiderable damage, and afterwards cut the cable of the American ſhip, and took her from her moorings in a place of ſecurity.

LONDON.

Oct. 11. A ſpecimen of the conſequences of lord Cornwallis's ſucceſs at Carolina, may be ſeen from the dates in his letters. His action with Gates was on the 16th of Auguſt. His account of it was written on the 21ſt. Did he do nothing from the 16th to the 21ſt?

Fourteen more regiments are ordered to be ſent to America. Alſo a party of the guards.

England is to be defended this year by the militia only.

The picture of general Waſhington, taken on board the Mercury packet, by captain Keppel, is a moſt ſtriking likeneſs, and was preſented by the captain to his relation the admiral.

General Clarke, lately appointed lieutenant governor of Quebec, is ſtill detained at Corke.

A draught is now making from the royal regiment of artillery, to be ready on the ſhorteſt notice to embark for foreign ſervice.

On the 29th ult fixteen ſail of ſhips from the Texell arrived at Breſt, all deeply loaded with ſtores.

The Lyon privateer, of 18 guns, captain Saunders, belonging to Jerſey, was totally loſt on the coaſt of France on Friday laſt. The crew were ſaved.

Copy of a letter from the mayor of Newcaſtle to the lord provoſt of Edinburgh, dated Oct. 3.

"My lord, yeſterday a large privateer, frigate-built, a long veſſel, mounting 28 guns, was upon this coaſt, off Tynemouth, and took off with her two prizes. Our armed ſhips are gone in queſt of her. I thought it right to give your lordſhip this intimation, that you may give ſuch notice thereof upon your coaſt as your lordſhip ſhall judge proper. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordſhip's moſt obedient, humble ſervant, JOHN E. BLACKET, mayor."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 9.

"Yeſterday arrived the Providence frigate, captain Henry, from America, with diſpatches for government, but nothing has tranſpired."

Oct. 12. The priſoners mentioned to have been ſent to Auguſtine, are not Americans taken ſince the battle of Camden, but were principal inhabitants taken in Charleſtown, and who were for burning the town rather than it ſhould fall into the hands of the Britiſh; but there is no other intention in ſending them to Auguſtine, than on account of their determined ſpirit of reſiſtance, and great weight in the province of South-Carolina.

When capt. Roſs left South-Carolina, lord Cornwallis had begun his ſyſtem of vengeance, ſo highly approved of by ſome perſons here, by the execution of thirteen of his priſoners in ſight of the army. Humanity revolts at the ſcenes of horror, blood and retaliation, which are now only opening in America.

Mr. Laurens is confined in the apartments formerly occupied by Mr. Wilkes, when in the Tower.

Inſtead of the riſe of ſtocks, announced in the miniſterial prints, as the conſequence of the Carolina news, it is a fact, which looks like the reſtoration of the national good ſenſe, that they have actually fallen one half per cent. on that account; for notwithſtanding the peculiar good fortune of lord Cornwallis, in meeting the enemy in ſuch a ſituation as to render their ſuperior numbers of no avail, perhaps even of diſuſe, it is evident to every thinking man, that this victory itſelf, with all its conſequences, furniſhes the ſtrongeſt proof of the courage, reſources and determined ſpirit of the people of America, at the ſame time that it proves the very ſmall, incompetent force of the Britiſh, to conquer and hold ſo vaſt a diſtribution of poſts as would be neceſſary in that country.

Major general de Kalbe, of the American troops, lately killed in the action near Camden, was a Pruſſian half-pay lieutenant colonel, of about 70 years of age, and had been exceedingly ſerviceable to the American army, by his great attention to their diſcipline.

The Carolina refugees, it is ſaid, are much diſtreſſed at the late glorious news from lord Cornwallis, as now they muſt take their leave of penſions, and go back to their own country: Rice and wild pork are not ſo good living as what the ſhambles of London produce.

Lord Lincoln is to have a regiment of light dragoons in return for his loſs of Weſtminſter. It will doubtleſs be pretended that he will raiſe the regiment himſelf; but no man will heſitate to pronounce the matter a job, and the public muſt pay for it.

While our trade to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, North-America, and to the Baltic, is grievouſly diſtreſſed, and that up the Streights to Italy and the Levant annihilated; the commerce of France ſeems daily to revive: their three laſt Weſt India fleets outward and homeward bound, have arrived ſafely at their deſtined ports, and what is more galling to every loyal ſubject of Great Britain, the great and profitable commerce lately carried on between Great Britain and the American colonies, once under her dominion, is now transferred to France, and become to that kingdom a primary object. The Amſterdam Gazette contains an account of the ſailing on the third of laſt month from the Iſle of Aix, a fleet of 34 merchantmen, for the ſeveral ports of North America, under convoy of the Magnamine French man of war, of 84 guns.

Yeſterday captain Roſs, who brought over the diſpatches from lord Cornwallis, was at court, and cloſetted a conſiderable time with his majeſty.

Yeſterday captains Hood and Langdale kiſſed hands, on being appointed admirals.

The grand fleet is not to ſail from Torbay, until the fleet for America are ready to ſail, which is expected the firſt fair wind.

The land forces at this preſent time in Jamaica are the firſt and ſecond battalions of the 60th regiment of foot, all the 79th and 88th regiments, and the Loyal Iriſh raiſed by general Dalrymple; this is the whole, except the militia.

Oct. 13. It is remarked, that the laſt gazette has given no ſpirits to the public to proceed in the American war, no wiſh has been revived by it, no ardour awakened, no hope encouraged. Lord Cornwallis's victory affords no pleaſure. Many more victories muſt be obtained, before a ſingle Province can be conquered: and many poſts muſt be eſtabliſhed in it, to keep it in ſubjection. A country ſo conquered and held, is not worth the expence of the blood and money expended. It is the extreme of infatuation and inſanity to go on with the war, in the hope of conquering America. We have not an army ſufficient for the purpoſe; and if there were troops enough to be hired, we have not money to pay for them.

Lord Cornwallis went from Charles-Town to Camden in three days: he fought his battle on the 16th of Auguſt: Captain Roſs did not leave Charles-Town till the firſt of September. From the 16th of Auguſt to the 1ſt of September, it is certain Lord Cornwallis had not able to do any thing.

A certain great perſonage expreſſed himſelf in the moſt gracious and bewitching manner to Mr. Adam, when he kiſſed hands on his appointment to 1500l. per annum. The agreeable recollection of his high birth, and his ſervices in Hyde-Park, could not fail of procuring the warmeſt profeſſions. This child of brick and Stucco, with true cunning, is preferred in the nick of time to ſave a re-election.

Several people now viſit Lord Gordon in the Tower, but always in the preſence of one of the warders.

There have been applications made by ſome gentlemen, formerly acquaintances of Mr. Laurens, to have ſome converſation with him, but no perſon whatever will be allowed even to ſee him.

Lord North has been down at his ſeat at Dillington, ever ſince his election to Banbury.

The Eaſt-India Company do not expect the arrival of any of their homeward-bound ſhips until the latter end of this month, and have ſent out a faſt ſailing frigate, to order them to put into Ireland, until a good convoy can be procured to bring them to England.

Wedneſday government contracted for twenty large ſhips to carry over ſtores, ammunition, and troops to America.

Orders have been ſent to Portſmouth, for all the ſhips bound to New-York, Carolina, and other parts of Amertca, to hold themſelves in readineſs, as a convoy is appointed for them, which is to ſail the firſt fair wind.

Orders are ſent over to Ireland for ſix regiments to be got ready immediately for the ſervice of North-America. The other four which are to be ſent, are to be made of draughts from the regiments here, and recruits.

The moſt complete accounts make the Spaniſh navy 58 ſail of the line, 32 of which are new off the ſtocks ſince the year 1763; but none of thoſe have fallen into our hands.

Oct. 14. All the private letters from Jamaica by the laſt packet, mention the fixed purpoſe of the governor to ſacrifice more men, by reinforcing that unfortunate devoted corps now periſhing daily at St. Juan, in the mad expedition in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone: the inſtant the Iſland is thought to be in ſafety, every ſoldier is to be ſent; but this conduct is ſo much of a piece with the rage for plunder at home, that it will meet with applauſe, inſtead of the cenſure it deſerves.

The grand fleet, as it is commonly called, is very ſhortly to be ſent to the relief of Gibraltar, which the combined fleets are certainly waiting in Cadiz bay for the purpoſe of oppoſing; it being the fixed determination of the two courts that Gibraltar ſhall not be relieved without a ſuperior force, which ſhall be able to beat them. Time will ſhew whether Lord Sandwich intends it ſhould be taken.

A gentleman offered to lay a wager yeſterday, that Gibraltar would be in the hands of the Spaniards, before the laſt day of next January. The miniſterial runners have long been ſaying, that Gibraltar was of no uſe, that it coſt us a great deal of money, and that as our trade to the Levant was no more, it was not worth keeping, &c. &c:

Lord Sandwich ſtill continues to inſiſt upon it, that the bad ſtate of the navy is not his fault, but Lord North's, who, he ſays, does not allow him money enough to keep a good navy. On the contrary, Lord North ſays, that more money is impreſſed to the navy ſervice, than ever was known at any period whatever.

Eighteen millions will be wanted for next year's ſervice! The creatures of the treaſury already confeſs it.

Of Lord Percy's regiment that went to America, eight hundred men complete, only nine are returned. The remainder have died by ſickneſs, &c.

All ranks of people now ſay, the American war ought to be given up. It is like a mill ſtone round our necks. While that war hangs upon us, the Houſe of Bourbon may proceed with impunity.

The whole revenue of queen Elizabeth did not amount to more than 600,000l. a year; that of king Charles the firſt was 800,000l. and the revenue voted for king Charles the ſecond was 1,200,000l. but under theſe ſums all public expences were included, amongſt which lord Clarendon computed the army and navy at 800,000 l. annually; the ſame revenue was granted to James the ſecond. His preſent majeſty has a net revenue of 900,000 l. a year for his own private expences, and yet is always involved in debt.

The Ruby man of war of 64 guns, now at Jamaica, ſaid to be worn out, was launched at Woolwich the 26th of November, 1776, therefore is not four years old. If the report of her is true, this is building ſhips for fire-wood with a witneſs.

Thurſday orders were given for 1000 barrels of porter to be ſhipped on board the tranſports in the river for America.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Oct 10.

"Laſt night the Alarm frigate cut away her maſts in a hard gale of wind."

On Monday laſt, in a violent ſtorm of rain and wind, the St. Alban's man of war, of 64 guns, lately launched at Chatham, was drove on a ſand bank, near the dock, and received conſiderable damage. Several ſmall veſſels in the river Medway were drove on ſhore at the ſame time; and two wherries were overſet by the violence of the gale, by which accident thirteen perſons were drowned near Queenborough.

Oct. 16. Our fleet in Torbay have ſuffered conſiderably, during the late high winds. The ſhips are what the ſeamen call, ſo badly found, that many of them were in the greateſt danger. The Invincible is greatly damaged, as is the Alarm, and ſeveral others. Four large ſhips very narrowly eſcaped running upon the rocks; ſeveral ran foul of each other, and much miſchief has been done.

Lord Lincoln is certainly to have a regiment of light cavalry for the American ſervice, the men to be raiſed here, and to be mounted in America. Lord Spencer Hamilton is to be lieutenant colonel, and he, and the officers from other corps, are to be allowed to ſell their commiſſions.

His excellency count Sozia, the new Portugueſe ambaſſador, had a conference with his majeſty at St. James's on Friday, and the ſame day ſent off diſpatches for Liſbon.

Saturday morning arrived at lord G. Germain's office from New-York, the generals Patterſon, Matthew and Tryon. They brought ſome diſpatches with them, but, it is ſaid, theſe contain nothing more than duplicates of the laſt news from lord Cornwallis.

Mr. De Pinto, late ambaſſador from the court of Liſbon, is returned to his houſe in Audley-ſtreet, from Falmouth; at which port he was to take ſhipping for Portugal.

Friday morning arrived off Dover, the Greenwich, Henderſon, from New-York. This ſhip left the laſt mentioned port, in company with 200 ſail of tranſports, victuallers, merchant ſhips, veſſels laden with prize goods, &c. all which came out under convoy of the Renown man of war of 50 guns. On the paſſage five of the tranſports foundered, but the crews were ſaved by the other ſhips that were in company. Near one hundred more were left by the Greenwich on the 8th, ſafe off Kinſale.

In conſequence of the unſeaſonable warm weather, during the two laſt two or three days, there were laſt night the moſt remarkable flaſhes of lightning, in very quick ſucceſſion, accompanied with the loudeſt claps of thunder that has been known for ſome years; and to appearance, ſo very near the town, as to alarm many perſons, with apprehenſions of danger; but a heavy rain falling about nine o'clock, cooled the air, and diſpelled their fears.

Octo. 17. The deſtruction of our troops, by ſickneſs in the Weſt-Indies, is to the laſt degree dreadful. At St. Lucia, from 35 to 50 have died every week for ſome time paſt.

A draught of 1200 men from the guards is under orders for America.

A letter from New-York ſays, that general Clinton is obliged to continue there with his whole force, as general Waſhington is encamped on the borders of that province with a powerful army, and is daily expected to march into it.

Large orders are now executing in the city for goods to be ſent to Jamaica, New-York, South-Carolina, &c. which are to go with the next convoy.

Kingſton, Aug. 12. The ſituation of his majeſty's troops in this iſland has, for a long time paſt, been truly wretched. The pay-bills (being the proviſion made by this country for ſubſiſting them) were formerly paid with ſome degree of punctuality, but of late, not a ſhilling could be obtained from our treaſury or receiver-general's office. In conſequence of which, men landed out of tranſports from England, in full health and vigour, dwindled to mere ſpectres, and their miſerable countenances ſoon exhibited hunger and deſpair. —Little did it avail, the ſending troops here under ſuch circumſtances,—and amidſt the factious clamours of party—becauſe of ſome detachments ſent on foreign ſervice, not a ſyllable is dropt reſpecting the wretched ſituation of thoſe who remained,—wanting every neceſſary, and daily falling victims to famine and diſeaſe. —In vain did the aſſembly come to a reſolution for giving credit to the pay-bills, they daily ſunk; public credit was too far gone, and ſeems now almoſt annihilated!

Dublin, Oct. 9. Friday the following regiments of foot received orders to prepare for immediate embarkation from this kingdom, viz. the 3d 19th, and 30th. The place of their deſtination is not yet known.

RICHMOND, February 10.

The following is a copy of a letter ſent on ſhore at Martin's Hundred, dated on board the frigate Charleſtown, off Hogg-iſland, January 5, 1781.

SIR,

VERY unprecedentedly, and without orders, two boats landed from one of the troops veſſels this morning, which we intercepted as ſoon as our boats could reach them, as our intention is not to diſtreſs in the leaſt; but at the ſame time, expect to be ſupplied with ſome ſtock, and freſh beef IMMEDIATELY, otherwiſe we ſhall be under the neceſſity of landing our forces and deſtroying the houſes; and you will be ready with the beef at the water ſide, within one hour after the receipt of this. I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

THOMAS EDWARDS.

To the commanding officer
or inhabitants on ſhore.

We are told that a fleet of the enemy's ſhips have entered Cape Fear river; that 8 of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off. They are ſuppoſed to be a reinforcement to Lord Cornwallis, under the command of general Prevoſt.

Since our laſt we learn, that 14 merchantmen belonging to this ſtate and Baltimore arrived, and have put into the inlets on the Eaſtern ſhore.

NEWPORT, February 5.

We this moment hear, a brig, prize to the Morning Star privateer of Philadelphia, is arrived at Eaſt-Greenwich, and brings certain advice, that admiral Rodney, in an attack upon St. Vincents, had been repulſed with the loſs of almoſt all his men.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

Sunday laſt arrived here from France, the ſhip Ariel, commanded by that celebrated ſea officer JOHN PAUL JONES, eſquire.

It is a fact, no leſs true than ſingular, that a preacher among the Quakers, greatly eſteemed by that people, and remarkable for his piety and benevolence, not many days ſince prayed fervently "for Congreſs, "and all in authority under them, and for the preſervation of His Excellency General Waſhington, "from his enemies."—What do the tories of that ſect ſay to this?

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Feb. 17.

"Capt. Murrah left Richmond on Monday laſt. Col. Meriam and major Lee had ſucceeded at George-Town, had killed and taken about 300 men: what ſtores could not be brought off were deſtroyed. It was ſaid general Prevoſt, with 2500 men had landed at Wilmington, North-Carolina from England."

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, February 17, 1781.

Ordered, That the bill, intitled "A Supplement to "an act intitled "an act to ſettle and adjuſt the ac"counts of the troops of this ſtate," &c. be printed for public conſideration. Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act, intitled "An ACT "to ſettle and adjuſt the Accounts of the Troops "of this State, in the Service of the United States, "and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen, whether the Surgeons of the Pennſylvania line are included in the Act, intitled "An Act to ſettle and adjuſt the "accounts of the troops of this State, in the ſervice "of the United States, and for other purpoſes there"in mentioned," paſſed the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, to which this Act is a Supplement, according to the intent and meaning thereof.

And whereas the ſervices and ſufferings of the Surgeons of the ſaid line, juſtly entitle them to half-pay, and every other emolument, provided in ſaid Act for the commiſſioned officers in the ſaid Pennſylvania line.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all regimental Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, in the ſaid line, ſhall be, and they are hereby entitled, to half-pay for life, and ſuch other emoluments and benefits, to all intents and purpoſes, as the military commiſſioned officers in the ſaid line are intitled to under the ſaid Act.

* * *

Juſt Imported into this City, immediately from Holland, A great Variety of

Roots of Flowers,

For the Pleaſure Garden; of Bulbous Roots, undoubtedly the greateſt Variety ever imported in America, ſuch as

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narceſſus, Daffadel Lillies,

And all other the moſt admired Bulbous Flowers now in eſteem in the beſt Gardens in Europe. The Bulbs are flowering Roots, and in excellent condition: Likewiſe an excellent parcel of the Ranonculus, Anamones, &c. Alſo, a great variety of the moſt admired FLOWER SEEDS, and a complete aſſortment of SEEDS for Kitchen Gardens, of all ſorts: all which was collected laſt fall, out of the moſt famous Gardens in Holland.

Enquire at General PHILIP DE HAAS, in Third-ſtreet near Race ſtreet.

Southwark-Auction.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,
At Southwark Vendue-Store,
On THURSDAY Next,
The 23d inſtant, at half paſt 12 o'clock,
Two Brick Tenements,

Bake-houſe and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Paſſyunk road, near the ſouthern bounds of the City of Philadelphia, a little beyond the Play-houſe, beginning at a corner of Oak-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid road, thence extending eaſtward by the ſaid Oak ſtreet, 81 feet, thence at right angles, northward, from ſaid Oak-ſtreet, 40 feet, thence, by land now or late of William Shippen, weſtward 75 feet, thence by the Paſſyunk road ſouthward to the place of beginning. It is clear of Ground-rent or any other incumbrance.

N. B. The late purchaſer not complying with the conditions of ſale, is the reaſon of its being Re-ſold it is a valuable Lot, and in the year 1775 brought in a Rent of 25l. per annum, and would, from its vicinity to the Play-houſe (ſhould that be opened) bring almoſt any ſum that ſhould be aſked.

Whereas the honourable the Congreſs of the United States, have directed Major General Greene, late Quarter Maſter General, to lay a ſtate of the Debts of his department before the Treaſury Board; and have, by their act of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, RESOLVED, That all and ſingular the Creditors of the United States, for Supplies furniſhed the Army, or the Tranſportation thereof, ſhall be intitled to receive the juſt value of the ſums due to them reſpectively, &c. and directed that the Accounts ſhall be liquidated agreeable to the Value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with Specie at the time the Debts became due.

In order to comply with the ſaid Requiſitions and Reſolves, and to bring all Accounts under my direction to a juſt and equitable Settlement: I do earneſtly requeſt all Perſons who have any Accounts or Demands againſt the Department in my Diſtrict, unſettled, to bring them in immediately, that they may be liquidated, and Certificates given in Specie, agreeable to the ſpirit and intention of ſaid Reſolve.

Thoſe who have received Certificates, and chuſe to have them liquidated in Specie, will pleaſe to apply as ſoon as poſſible.

Attendance will be given at my office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the Twenty-fifth of March next, before which time it is expected every Account will be preſented and ſettled, as after that time no Accounts can be received.

JOHN MITCHELL, late D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

The Board of Street-Commiſſioners having LET out moſt of the PAVED STREETS in this city, to ſundry perſons who have engaged to keep them clean for the benefit of the manure; the Public are hereby notified, that no perſon, after the date hereof, but ſuch only who have or may contract with the Commiſſioners for that purpoſe, will be allowed to rake up and haul away the ſtreet Dirt. Philadelphia, February 16.

LOTTERY OFFICE, February 8, 1781.

In purſuance of a Reſolve of CONGRESS, of the 6th inſtant, The MANAGERS will continue the RENEWAL of TICKETS in the FOURTH CLASS, until the Firſt Day of March next, when the Drawing is to commence.

Philadelphia, February 9, 17 1.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Meal Market, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-firſt inſtant, February, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, ſundry valuable Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE; among which are, two large Looking Glaſſes, Dining Tables, Leather bottom and Windſor Chairs, &c. ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William Hardy, at the ſuit of Mary Bridges, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, late Sheriff.

Wanted to Borrow,

Six, Seven or Eight Hundred
POUNDS,
For which good landed Security will be given.
Apply to the Printer.

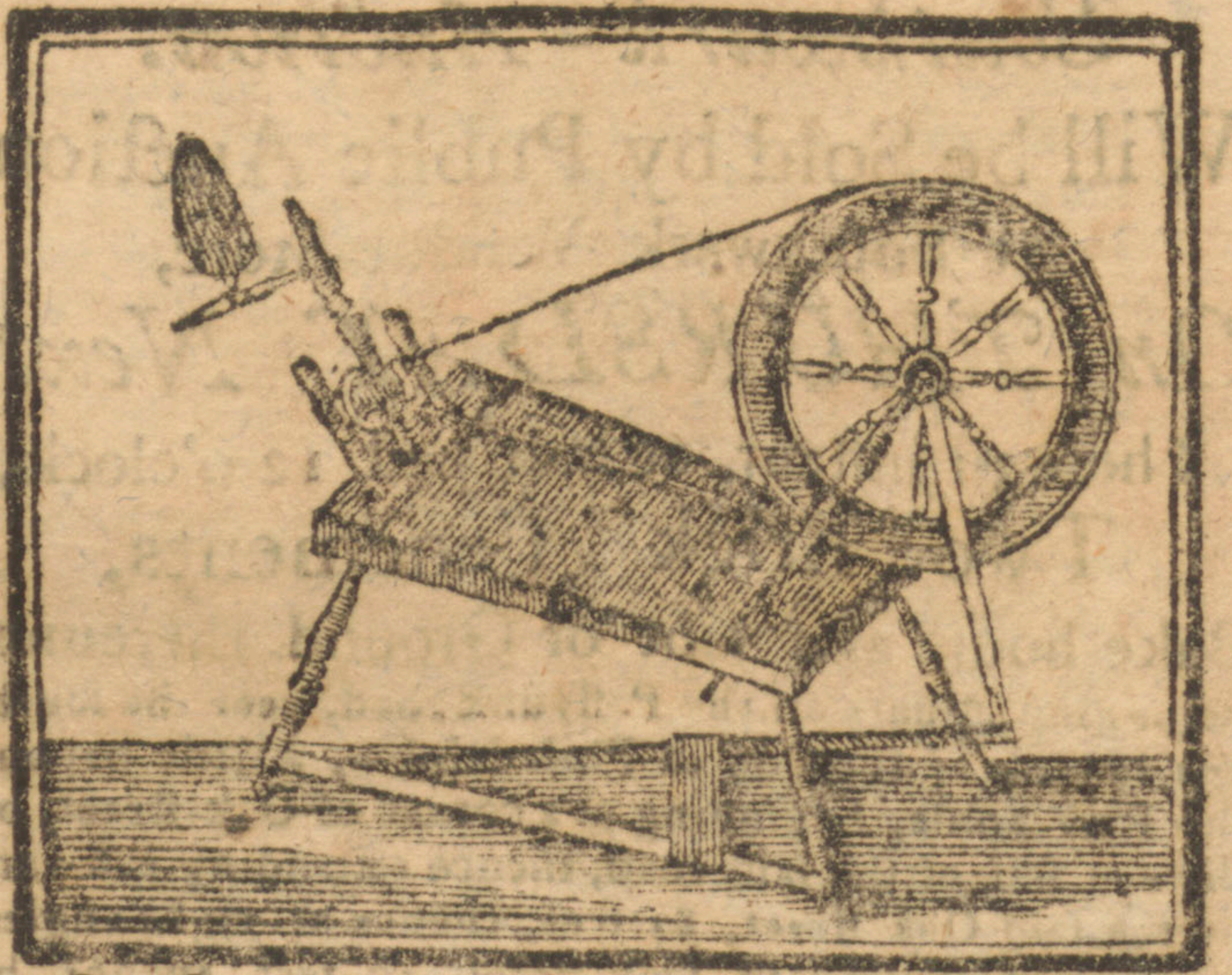
TO BE SOLD,

A very ſmart, active,
Mulatto BOY,
About 12 years of age. He has had the Small-pox and Meaſles. Apply to the Printer

To be Let or Rented,

A large three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, and Kitchen, two rooms on a floor, Chair-houſe, Stable, Hay loft and Stable Yard, a large Garden and good Well and Pump of Water before the Kitchen door, ſituate at the entrance of Paſſyunk road, a little below the new Play-houſe, Southwark. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreet.

ROBERT HARDIE.



JOHN KEAN,

And the SPINNING-WHEEL is removed, one Door from where he lived, to the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where is now Opening a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will Sell, Wholeſale and Retail, at Prices ſo very low as to be perfectly agreeable to every reaſonable Purchaſer.

Together with numberleſs other Articles, he offers to Sale the following, viz.

BLUE, brown, green, purple, ſcarlet, buff, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knap'd.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Blue, green, grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, blue, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtrip'd Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.—Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emborſed Serges.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, changeable and clouded Mantuas of different patterns.
Black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Black gauze Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Romalls.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Long Lawn.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe hoſe & Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Common Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, copper, braſs and white-mettal ſhoe and knee buckles.
White-chapple and common Engliſh Needles.
Hunters Knives & Forks.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Cork-ſcrews.
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned Snuffers.
Silver Locket-buttons of various patterns.
Ink-pots.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

For a Houſe or Houſes in the city of Philadelphia, or for a good Farm not far diſtant from the city,

A LOT ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Main ſtreet, in Germantown and north-eaſt ſide of Shoemaker's-lane, leading from the ſaid ſtreet to the Old-York road. It contains in front, on the ſaid Main-ſtreet, about 94 feet, and in depth on the ſaid lane 96 perches, or thereabouts, its width at the diſtance of about 180 feet from the ſtreet increaſes 3 feet 7 and a half inches, which is continued to the extent of the Lot and contains about 2 acres and a quarter of an acre of ground.

Upon the Premiſes are erected, to wit, At the corner of the lot next the lane, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Smith's Shop, &c. adjoining to which is an excellent well built Stone Dwelling houſe about 40 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, an entry through the middle, in which is a good ſtair-caſe, good garrets, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining this houſe is a good Stone Shop, fit for a tenement, a ſhop-keeper or a tradeſman. The Stone Houſe is well calculated for a genteel ſingle family, or might conveniently accommodate four ſeparate families, without any interruption to each other.

This Eſtate was formerly in two Lots, each having a garden, well of water and other conveniencies, and will be diſpoſed of either in two parts or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

From its ſituation it is a moſt convenient ſtand for any kind of employment carried on in Germantown, or would ſuit for a ſummer retreat, as it ſtands high, is a healthy, pure air, next but one adjoining to Mr. John Wiſter's houſe and gardens.

The Lot is capable of very great improvments, either for garden, paſturage, or raiſing any kind of grain, roots, &c. There are about 70 fruit trees on it; a large quantity of dung, more than ſufficient to render the whole as rich as a garden, is now on the premiſes, and will be diſpoſed of with it.

The whole is under rent until the firſt day of April next, and tenants for the ſucceeding year are now in treaty for it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange for the whole or part of the premiſes, may treat with GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coach-maker, oppoſite the Lutheran church, in Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,

The Plantation whereon Iſaac

Hazlehurſt now lives, ſituated about half a mile above Mount Holly, in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey: It contains about 80 acres of Land, 20 of which is Wood, about 20 acres Meadow, and the reſt kind Land, moſt of it much inclined to graſs, and may be turned into mowing Ground; the whole is under good cedar Fences, and well ſupplied with Water. There is on the Premiſes a handſome new Framed Houſe, two ſtories high, forty feet front by twenty ſix feet deep, and a ten feet Piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down ſtairs with fire places, a ſeven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up ſtairs, with good garrets and two good cellars, the whole well finiſhed, and is as convenient as poſſible, and only wants to be painted to make it compleat: there is a Pump of excellent Water, a Carriage houſe, with a Corn-room over it, a Grannary, Saddle-houſe, Poultry-houſe, Smoak-houſe, Barn, Cow-houſe, with Head-ſtalls for twelve cows, Cart-houſe, and ſeveral other convenient buildings, all new; alſo, a Hay-houſe that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two Stables built of cedar Logs; two Orchards, containing about 150 trees, the greateſt part of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo, an exceeding good Garden well laid out, and well ſtocked with raſberries, ſtrawberries, gooſberries and currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the beſt kinds: the whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wiſhes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mount Holly, as well as a regular ſtage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's-ferry. It may not be amiſs to add, that the Ground all lies to a great advantage; that the Houſe and Buildings are pleaſantly ſituated; and that experience has proved it remarkable healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to ROBERT HAZLEHURST, on the Premiſes, who will give a good and ſufficient Title to the Purchaſer.

This is to give Notice to the

Public, that I the ſubſcriber bought, on the firſt day of November, 1780, a certain Tract of LAND, lying on Jacob Creek, Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, of a certain SAMUEL WELLS, to whom I paſſed my bond for 330l. 10s. to be paid in gold or ſilver, as money rated in the year 1772, and dated the 1ſt day of November, and payable the 1ſt day of June, 1783. I do hereby forbid all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid bond, until ſaid Wells makes good his obligation to me or my aſſigns, as I am informed he ſold part of ſaid Land to other perſons. Given under my hand, this 29th day of November, 1780.

ADAM KAFFER.

To be HIRED by the DAY or JOBB,

A compleat Light-Waggon,

good Horſes and careful Driver.

Horſes taken to Stand at Livery,

By SAMUEL HODGSON, at the back of the City-tavern.

To be Sold and Entered upon

IMMEDIATELY,

A Valuable Plantation, lying on the river Neſhammeny, one mile and a half above the ferry, three miles from Briſtol, and eighteen from the city of Philadelphia, from whence there is good Navigation to ſaid Plantation; containing 100 acres of good Land, 15 acres of which is excellent bottom Meadow.

There are on ſaid Premiſes, a good new Stone Dwelling-Houſe, two ſtories high, neatly finiſhed; an old Stone Houſe and Kitchen adjoining, with good dry Cellars under the whole; convenient Barn, Coach-houſe, Stabling for ſix horſes, and a Cow-houſe, &c. Good apple and peach Orchards, bearing Fruit of the beſt quality; together with an excellent Kitchen Garden, which always affords an abundant ſupply of every kind uſeful for a large family. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to ISAAC WIKOFF, on the premiſes, or to PETER WIKOFF, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

About eight acres of Ground in

Paſſyunk townſhip, on Rouſe's road, with an Houſe and ſmall Orchard. ALSO,

A Rent-charge of ſix pounds, twelve

ſhillings, Specie, iſſuing from a Lot on High-ſtreet, well improved. ALSO,

About eight acres of Land, fronting on

Fourth-ſtreet continued, into Germantown road; an high, pleaſant Situation for an Houſe.

For Terms enquire of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

One half of a Lot of Ground,

Situated at the Faſt-Landing, in Little-creek hundred, Kent-county, on Delaware:

Containing about 4 acres and a half of Ground; it has thereon, a good Framed Dwelling-houſe, and a Pump of Water at the door;

With a Brick Malt and Brew-Houſe,

80 feet long and 30 wide, and a Vault the length of the houſe; with a Brick Cooper's Shop, adjoining; all in good order for carrying on the Malting and Brewing Buſineſs. ALSO,

To be Sold, one Half of a Shallop,

About 500 buſhels burthen; and another on the ſtocks, to carry about 1500 buſhels; one Half of which will be ſold; and one Third of a profitable Wind-Mill: On this Lot there is a Wharf and public Landing. Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe a part or the whole, may know the Particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes.

JOHN BRINCKLE.

N. B. To be Sold, three valuable Plantations in Kent county, on Delaware; and, alſo, a Negro Woman to be hired. Apply to ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN, near the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia; who has, to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Beef in barrels.

TO BE SOLD,

Thirty-five Acres of exceeding

good LAND, in Paſſyunk townſhip, diſtant between two and three miles from the Court-houſe, being part of that elegant and well known Place formerly owned by Mr. JOHN ROUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Rouſe's lane. The whole will be divided into Lots of five or ſeven acres each, or ſold together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. If divided into Lots, each Lot will have a front upon the ſaid lane, and nearly one half part of each Lot fronting the lane, will conſiſt of good upland meadow, and the remainder may, at a ſmall expence, be converted into meadow, as it has been well manured yearly for ſome years paſt, and a great deal of dung has been hauled on it lately. For terms of ſale apply to Benjamin Hemings, at his livery-ſtable in Fourth ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, near the new Play-houſe, or to Aſheton Humphreys, eſquire, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Said HEMINGS begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has again opened his LIVERY STABLE, and keeps Horſes by the day, week, month or year, at as moderate a Price as the Times will admit.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or Tract of Land,

ſituate in Eaſt Fallow-field townſhip, Cheſter county, containing by patent 187 acres, diſtant about 45 miles from Philadelphia, 24 from Lancaſter, and 19 from Wilmington, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country; 120 acres whereof is cleared land, and the reſt good timber land, and about 30 acres of excellent water meadow, and a great deal more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, with good rooms, 2 on each floor, and convenient garrets. Alſo a ſquare log houſe adjoining the ſame, with a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, a large Barn, Stables, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. all in good order; a good bearing orchard. Likewiſe a Still-houſe, with 2 Stills fixed. Alſo a place fit for a Tan-yard. The whole under good Fence. For terms of ſale apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN TELLES, on the premiſes.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1781.

THE Pennſylvania Packet

OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 710.

Whereas the Partnerſhip of Kean and NICHOLS diſſolved in September laſt: they, for want of time, have put their Books and Papers into the hands of Mr. THOMAS SHUTE, in Church alley, having authoriſed him to ſettle all Accompts, to pay and collect Debts. All perſons indebted to, or having demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to make immediate application to Mr. Shute, that they may be enabled to have a final Settlement.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1781.

N. B. Said Thomas Shute has, juſt come to hand, a Quantity of beſt American manufactured MAGNESIA, which he will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, as may ſuit the Apothecary and Practitioners, &c. Alſo, a pair of exceeding good SCALES and WEIGHTS, that will weigh a hogſhead of ſugar or tobacco; and continues ſelling Carolina Indigo on commiſſion, both in the wholeſale and retail way.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Plantations in Bucks county, 20 miles from this city, and about one and a half miles from the Croſs-roads, viz.

One containing 204 acres of Land, 20 acres of which is meadow, 60 acres woodland, with very good improvements thereon, now in the tenure of the Reverend Mr. Irwin:

One containing about 50 acres, good Land, with a Griſt-mill thereon, now in the tenure of Edward Taylor. For Terms of Sale apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on TUESDAY the 27th of February inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening,

A two ſtory Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen ſtreets; the Lot contains 18 feet and a half in front (including an alley nearly 3 feet wide) and in depth 77 feet and a half; the houſe is built in front over the whole of the ſaid alley, and is 30 feet in depth, with the privilege of the ſaid alley; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 6l. 16s. 8d. currency. It is now occupied by Mr. John Hamble, who pays a rent of 40l. ſpecie, per annum, and has agreed to leave the premiſes upon one month's warning.

George Bringhurſt,

COACHMAKER

From Germantown,

Carries on the Buſineſs in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite the new Dutch Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all ſorts of CARRIAGES in the neateſt and beſt manner. Gentlemen who chooſe to favour him with their orders, from the neighbouring ſtates, may depend on having particular attention paid.

Thoſe who have in their poſſeſſion any BOOKS belonging to the late EDWARD BIDDLE, Eſquire, whether lent by him or ſent out of his houſe, either at Reading or Philadelphia, by miſtake, are requeſted to return them to WILLIAM LEWIS, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, in Walnut ſtreet, who is authoriſed to receive them, particularly the firſt volume of Juſtamend's Tranſlation of Abbe Reynall, elegantly bound and lettered. Mr. Biddle omitted writing his name in it previous to lending it, and forgot to whom he ſent it.

Came to the place of Edward Duffield, at Kenſington, a dark Brown HORSE, with three white feet, about 15 hands high, thought to be 5 or 6 years old. Whoever has loſt ſaid Horſe, proving property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to MARTIN WORKNOT. Feb. 20.

TO BE SOLD, A

Healthy, ſtrong Negro Wench,

about 27 years of age, fit for town or country work. Enquire of the Printer.

Further ADVICES by the ARIEL, which arrived here on Sunday laſt from France.

LONDON, October 9.

ONE account ſays, that when Mr. Laurens was called in before the three ſecretaries of ſtate, he was addreſſed by lord Hillſborough with much politeneſs, nearly as follows:

Lord Hillſborough. " Sir, we only trouble you to know whether you are the gentleman who was taken by captain Keppel on board the Veſtal frigate."

Mr. Laurens. " Yes, my lord, I am that gentleman."

Captain Keppel was aſked if he was the ſame perſon: he replied yes.

Lord Hillſborough. " And whether you are the Henry Laurens, ſaid to have been preſident of the Congreſs, in America?"

Mr. Laurens. " My lord, I ſhall make no heſitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens who had the honour of being appointed preſident of the American Congreſs. But, my lords, having acknowledged thus much, your lordſhips will I truſt, excuſe me, if I avail myſelf of a right peculiar to gentlemen in my ſituation, of not anſwering any more queſtions whatſoever, not having had the opportunity of conſulting my friends, or counſel on this occaſion; becauſe your lordſhips muſt know, that by anſwering queſtions which may be put to me, my replies may, perhaps, tend to a crimination of myſelf, which I am ſure your lordſhips would by no means wiſh."

Lord Hillſborough. " No, ſir, by no means. It is not our wiſh that you ſhould criminate yourſelf, or give ſuch replies as may tend to it."

Mr. Laurens. " Then, my lords, for the ſake of avoiding it, I hope I ſhall not have needleſs queſtions put to me, as it would be improper to give any anſwer."

Lord Hillſborough. " Very well ſir. Mr. Laurens, will you pleaſe to retire."

Mr. Laurens bowed and withdrew. In about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; ſoon after which a commitment for high treaſon to the Tower was made out, under the king's ſign Manual.

Mr. Laurens. " I hope your lordſhips will excuſe me, if I demand a copy of the information and of my commitment. Under the eſpecial circumſtances of the caſe, I ſhould think that right will not be denied me by your lordſhips."

To this demand, the ſecretaries made no reply. Mr. Laurens was again deſired to withdraw, and in a ſhort ſpace of time he was conducted to the Tower.

The firmneſs of Mr. Laurens, whatever opinions may have been conceived of the nature of his paſt conduct, was certainly ſuch, in his Friday's examination before the ſecretaries of ſtate, as muſt extort admiration from the moſt attached and enthuſiaſtic partizan. Beſides the three ſecretaries of ſtate, who ſat in ſolemn council for the purpoſe of interrogating him, there were preſent Mr. Fraſer, the ſecretary of lord Stormont,——Mr. Thompſon, the ſecretary of lord George Germaine,——and Mr. Mansfield, the preſent ſolicitor general. Their lordſhips commenced the buſineſs by ſeverally putting ſuch queſtions to him, as ſeemed to them of moſt peculiar importance. The ſpirited American, in reply to their repeated interrogatories, bowed, and thanked their lordſhips for the civilities and attention he had received ſince the misfortune of his captivity, but in all matters reſpecting his country he was determined on the moſt inviolable ſilence. He then addreſſed himſelf to the under ſecretaries, who attended with pen, ink, and paper, ready to commit every expreſſion to record; and obſerved to them, " Your paper, gentlemen, will certainly retain its original purity for any thing that falls from me, for on this ſubject I neither can nor will give the ſmalleſt information.—Mr. Mansfield then held a conference with their lordſhips, the reſult of which was an injunction upon this ſubtle civilian to practiſe a little of his profeſſion upon the wary American, and to endeavour by firſt aſking trifling queſtions, and ſo proceeding gradually to more material inquiries, to ſeduce him into an inadvertent reply on ſome ſubjects of conſequence. This artifice was accordingly carried into execution, but the ſame effect attended the lawyer's fineſſe, as had before accompanied the more open proceedings of their lordſhips, and Mr. Laurens kept ſtrictly to his firſt determination of total taciturnity. He was five hours under examination.

All the material papers taken in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Laurens, have, by command, been ſent to Windſor, to undergo the inſpection of a Great Perſonage.

Mr. Laurens's black ſervant, who was prohibited from attending his maſter on Friday, was permitted, by an order from the ſecretary of ſtate, to go to the Tower on Saturday. The order, however, is very limited, as it is an expreſs injunction, that he ſhall never be left alone with Mr. Laurens, but that the warder of the Tower is to be preſent at every interview that paſſes between them.

Mr. Laurens's black ſervant on Thurſday evening told thoſe, who were in the houſe in Scotland-yard, in which his maſter ſlept, that the loſs of his papers, was the cauſe of his maſter's dullneſs, and that he felt great uneaſineſs on that account.

Mr. Laurens had his papers in two different packages—thoſe of the firſt conſequence were in a ſmall leather caſe, which was ſunk paſt recovery---the others in a large caſe were ſaved from ſinking by the ſailor, who jumped overboard and dived after them.

Nov 4. His majeſty's laſt ſpeech breaths nothing but war; and the people, in conſequence, are to feel nothing but taxes.

The houſe of Peers went up to St. James's on Thurſday, with the following addreſs in anſwer to his majeſty's ſpeech of Wedneſday laſt:

The humble addreſs of the right honourable the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Mercurii, 1ſt Novembris, 1780.

" Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

" Permit us to offer to your majeſty our moſt dutiful congratulations on the birth of another prince, and the happy recovery of the queen; and to aſſure your majeſty, that every addition to your majeſty's domeſtic happineſs, muſt always afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to your faithful ſubjects.

" In the preſent arduous ſituation of public affairs, we think it an indiſpenſible part of our duty to make thoſe ſpirited and vigorous exertions which ſuch a conjuncture demands; and we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that we are united in a firm reſolution to decline no difficulty or hazard in the defence of our country, and for the preſervation of our eſſential intereſts.

" It is with juſt and heartfelt indignation that we ſee the monarchies of France and Spain leagued in confederacy to ſupport the rebellion in your majeſty's colonies in North-America, and employing the whole force of thoſe kingdoms in the proſecution of a war waged in violation of all public faith, and for the ſole purpoſe of gratifying boundleſs ambition, by deſtroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

" We have ſeen with great ſatisfaction that the force, which, with juſt confidence, was entruſted to your majeſty by parliament, has, by the bleſſing of Divine Providence on the bravery of your fleets and armies, enabled your majeſty to withſtand the formidable attempts of your enemies, and to fruſtrate the great expectations they had conceived; and we hope, and truſt, that the ſucceſs of your majeſty's arms in Georgia and Carolina, gained with ſo much honour to the conduct and courage of your majeſty's officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of your troops, will have the moſt important conſequences, and that ſuch ſignal events, followed by thoſe vigorous meaſures, which your majeſty recommends, and in which we are determined to concur, will diſappoint all the views of our enemies, and reſtore the bleſſings of a ſafe and honourable peace.

" We are ſatisfied that the only way to accompliſh this great end, which your majeſty ſo earneſtly deſires, is to make ſuch powerful and reſpectable preparations as ſhall convince our enemies, that we will not ſubmit to receive the law from any powers whatever, but, with that ſpirit and reſolution which becomes us, will maintain the eſſential rights, honour and dignity of Great-Britain.

" We have a deep and moſt grateful ſenſe of the conſtant ſolicitude your majeſty ſhews to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of all your ſubjects, and to preſerve inviolate our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate. And we beg leave humbly to aſſure your majeſty, that it ſhall be our earneſt endeavour to juſtify and deſerve the confidence which your majeſty ſo graciouſly places in our affection, duty, and zeal."

To which his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" My Lords,

" I thank you heartily for this very loyal and moſt dutiful addreſs.

" The joy you expreſs in the increaſe of my family, and in the happy recovery of the queen, is extremely agreeable to me.

" Your wiſe and ſpirited reſolutions to proſecute the war with vigour, and to maintain, at every hazard, the eſſential intereſts, dignity, and honour of Great-Britain, give me the higheſt ſatisfaction, and muſt be productive of the moſt ſalutary effects, both at home and abroad."

ON the 20th of November the States General of Holland having deliberated on their acceding to the armed neutrality, their High Mightineſſes reſolved to acceed to the ſame abſolutely, and without any condition or ſtipulation of a guarantee, by a plurality of the voices of the five Provinces of Holland, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſel and Groningen, againſt the other two Provinces of Guelders and Zealand, who were for inſiſting on the guarantee of the poſſeſſions of the Republic as a previous meaſure. This reſolution was announced by expreſs to Ruſſia and the other courts intereſted in it.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday, November 24.

Our laſt paper finiſhed juſt as the chairman of the committee read the firſt reſolution, as propoſed by Mr. Jenkinſon in the following terms.

"That for the ſervice of the year 1781, there be employed 39666 effectives, including 4213 invalids."

Colonel Barre roſe and obſerved, that he could not find the ſavings which had been announced for the enſuing year. "I have examined, ſaid he, the eſtimates for the ſervices of the current year attentively, and on comparing them with thoſe now offered to us, I obſerve an eſſential difference. Far from finding even the appearance of a ſaving, it appears that more men and more money are demanded from the public now than for the laſt year. The firſt article, for example, which has been juſt read puts the kingdom to an expence of 5000 men more than they have provided to pay; for this part of the eſtimate amounted only to 35000 men laſt year. I allow that they afterwards granted an augmentation, but have we not equal reaſon to expect the ſame thing will be called for this year? Do we not hear the honourable member this day ſay, that it will be neceſſary to add ſuch and ſuch a number of men for ſuch and ſuch a ſervice? So that the augmentation I refer to, will take place in equal proportion. It were therefore to be wiſhed, that before we decide on this firſt propoſition, the honourable ſecretary would inform us, of the extent of the augmentation he propoſes to aſk, otherwiſe it will be impoſſible to compare the preſent eſtimates with preceding ones."

Mr. Jenkinſon anſwered, "That in the courſe of a war, neceſſarily conducted at an immenſe diſtance from the capital, it is impoſſible to foreſee exactly the number of men, which the ſituation of affairs may render indiſpenſably neceſſary. That laſt year he had aſked for the augmentations which had been granted only upon the requiſitions of the commanders of his majeſty's troops, who being on the ſpot, were the beſt judges of the neceſſity of an augmentation more or leſs conſiderable. Beſides, that they muſt be governed by the nature of the plans of operations formed in the cabinet: and not yet having received either the requiſitions of the generals abroad, nor information of the places of operation for the enſuing campaign, he could not at preſent aſk for more than the known ſituation and preſent poſition of affairs ſeemed to require."

We have ſeen, that Mr. Jenkinſon demanded an augmentation of 500 men for each of the regiments of colonels Humberſton and Fullarton. This preference given to theſe new corps over the old ones, appeared to Mr Townſhend to call for the animadverſion of the houſe. He obſerved, with his uſual aſperity, that he thought it blame worthy, and was diſguſted at the manner of recruiting thoſe regiments. "Nothing, ſaid he, is ſo ſcandalous, nothing ſo derogatory to the good of the ſervice and to common ſenſe. Every thing is ſubmitted to, that the liſt of recruits may be filled up. The worſt and the vileſt of mankind is enrolled, provided he has only two arms and two legs; here is a child, who can ſcarcely lift his gun, which is heavier than himſelf—There is an old man, who cannot ſtoop to ground his arms—Between theſe two things in uniform, we ſee another being ſtill more diſguſting; an eſcape from Newgate, who, inſtead of being in a halter, is enrolled, by a ſentence of a juſtice of the peace. And why is heaven and earth ranſacked, to complete thoſe regiments, to the manifeſt prejudices of the old regiments, which not offering ſo great emoluments are filled with infinite difficulty? Of what uſe have theſe regiments been ſince their creation? We were told laſt year, to juſtify their being raiſed, that they were intended for a particular ſervice, for which the antient corps were leſs proper. Have they been employed in that ſervice? No, they are yet in England, and it will be beſt to keep them there; for corps compoſed, as I have juſt ſaid of new levies, taken indiſcriminately from the vileſt ranks, of children and old men, equally weak and infirm, can render no ſervice. It would be madneſs to ſend them to America or the Weſt-Indies. Experience ought to have cured government of this imprudence. What will become of theſe new levies, if they croſs the ſea? What has become of thoſe ſent to St. Lucia? One corporal and four privates of them are ſtill left, who ſeemed to have ſurvived only, to bury their comrades. But the greateſt inconveniences of this odious preference of theſe new to the old corps is the conſequent impoſſibility of recruiting the laſt. This is evidently the caſe. For in late reviews, thoſe regiments, which ought to conſiſt of 900 men, had ſcarcely 300 effectives. This I obſerved laſt ſummer with great pain."

"The honorable gentleman (anſwered Mr. Jenkinſon) is miſtaken, if he thinks the new corps are prefered to the old ones. For my part, I know as well as any body, the ſuperiority of the laſt. I am ſo ſenſible of it, that I would at any time prefer one of them to two others. But it is much more eaſy to procure men fit for the new levy corps, than to recruit the antient regiments with proper men, and the neceſſities of the war are exceedingly preſſing. We muſt have men, and we have no choice. After a continuance of war for ſeveral years, we cannot flatter ourſelves with hopes of finding among the volunteers who offer, ſuch as offered themſelves at the beginning, and the difficulty of recruiting increaſes as the war proceeds."

Colonel Barre then produced calculations, by which he meant to prove, that the number of men voted for the ſervice of the laſt year, had not been employed. "Parliament, ſaid he, allotted 79,000 men, for the ſervice of the plantations. In November, 1779, general Clinton's army amounted to 32,000 regular troops, and 6000 provincials. There remain therefore 41,000 men to be elſewhere employed. Of thoſe 41,000 I find 10,000 at Gibraltar and Minorca. Will miniſtry ſay, there are 31,000 in Canada and the Weſt-Indies?"

"No, replied Mr. Jenkinſon, but I have obſerved, the honorable member mentions neither the Eaſt-Indies nor Africa, where he certainly knows we have troops. 17,000 have been employed in the Weſt-Indies."

The colonel rallied Mr. Jenkinſon on this laſt aſſertion, and ironically aſked his pardon, for having forgot in his calculation one battalion now in Aſia, and about 213 men in Africa.

Finally, agreeable to the propoſition 39,000 men were voted.

MONDAY, November 27.

Mr. Cooke moved, "That the thanks of the houſe be given to ſir Henry Clinton, &c. and to the right honorable Charles earl Cornwallis, &c. for the great and important ſervices, which they have rendered to this country, in obtaining lately ſignal victories over the rebels in North-America, particularly to ſir Henry Clinton, for his wiſdom and bravery ſhewn in the reduction of Charles Town, and to Charles earl Cornwallis, for his judgment and intrepidity in the glorious affair of Cambden."

Lord Lewiſham ſeconded the motion, and called on the houſe to be unanimous on this occaſion; took notice, with what grief he had obſerved, that this ſo deſirable ſpirit of unanimity did not yet animate the councils of the nation. Made an eulogium on thoſe two officers—and wiſhed, "that his majeſty would confer on lord Cornwallis the vacant ribband. At this time, ſaid he, as upon all occaſions, I wiſh for unanimity, and will therefore avoid as far as poſſible mentioning the American war— a ſubject, which, unhappily, far from making us unanimous, which has formerly made us reſpectable and ſucceſsful, ſeems now to have baniſhed from us all future hopes. I cannot however avoid obſerving, that as long as America continues allied to France, and to form part of a confederation, whoſe object is the ruin of this country, I hope the war will be proſecuted vigorouſly againſt this ſame America. From the attempt to reduce which, we are ſo often called to deſiſt:—'Acknowledge their independence," ſay ſome members;—"withdraw your troops from the continent," ſay others. That is, in other words, abandon all your poſſeſſions beyond the Atlantic. Abandon the friends you have in America, to the tyranny of Congreſs, &c. relinquiſh your iſlands, your commerce, and every thing that conſtitutes your political exiſtence, to the mercy of your enemies, and if you wiſh to preſerve the appearance of exiſtence as an independent nation, ſhut yourſelves up within the compaſs of your iſland, when poſſibly you may be left to be in tranquility. I allow, that this advice, if it were adopted, might be attended with ſome ſervice to poſterity. We may thereby leave a leſſon to our deſcendents, and ſome future hiſtorian may one day or another find materials, better adopted than any of his predeceſſors may have received, to furniſh an hiſtory of the ſplendor, progreſs, and very rapid decline of a powerful empire.

"No one is more ſenſible than I am, of the unhappy effects of the American war, in every point of view to Great-Britain. No one ſighs more anxiouſly for a ſafe and honourable peace. But they do not attend ſufficiently to the only means of procuring it. I ſay, "the means," becauſe there is only one way of doing it. "Delenda eſt Carthago." This Carthago, which muſt be deſtroyed, is the marine of France; as long as this marine exiſts, we can have no hopes of a peace with America. I wiſh to hear it from every corner of this houſe echoed, "Delenda eſt Carthago," and that it ſhould be heard from every mouth of every individual in the kingdom. And that all thoſe who have the proſperity and honour of the Britiſh empire at heart, may never ceaſe exclaiming, "Delenda eſt Carthago." The war muſt be continued, till the navy of France ſhall be deſtroyed. Let all thoſe, who wiſh that the ſincerity and good faith of Britain may triumph over the duplicity and inſidious arts, which characterize a certain court, exclaim with me on the neceſſity of deſtroying the marine of France."

"Delenda eſt Carthago, ſaid Mr. Townſhend, in reply, is ſoon ſaid. I know as well as the noble lord, that the deſtruction of the French navy would be the happieſt event poſſible for us. If by repeating and exclaiming, 'Delenda eſt Carthago,' we could gradually effect this deſtruction, I would introduce this expreſſion into every period I ſpeak. I would have it ever in my mouth. But I do find either on one hand, that to bawl inceſſantly, 'Delenda eſt Carthago,' contributes very much to the deſtruction of the French marine, nor that on the other hand, thoſe words a thouſand times repeated, has any connection with the motion now before the houſe, which is to thank certain officers, who have obtained victories in America. Does the noble lord imagine, theſe victories have had the leaſt tendency to deſtroy the French navy?"—

Mr. Townſend then proceeded to obſerve, that lord Lewiſham had introduced into his motion ſome expreſſions, which might have a bad effect.

Lord North had made the ſame obſervation, and called upon the noble lord to ſuppreſs theſe words "over the rebels." This amendment being approved, the ſpeaker was going to read the motion, when lord Beauchamp aroſe to take notice, that it was neither good policy nor decent to decree honors to ſome meritorious officers, and mortify others who were equally deſerving. Did not admiral Arbuthnot contribute to the ſucceſs at Charles-Town? Was he in none of the danger? Why ſhall not the commander of our naval forces be thanked? I propoſe that his name alſo be inſerted in the motion.

"You do well, ſaid Mr. Wilkes, to add amendment upon amendment. But it will not all anſwer the purpoſe of reconciling this motion to the minority in this houſe. The reaſon muſt be evident. You propoſe thanking certain officers, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves——How!—in a bad cauſe, in a war that is unjuſt, wicked, and ſubverſive of the principles of liberty. Whatever the ſucceſſes may be, for obtaining of which, you are about to paſs a vote of thanks, I have ever conſidered the Americans as having taken arms on the ſame principles which inſpired the people of England to arm themſelves againſt Charles I. This prince endeavoured to take the money he wanted from the pockets of his people without their conſent. He violated the conſtitution. The people vindicated their inconteſtible rights. They took up arms. You have endeavoured, without the conſent of the Americans, to take their money out of their pockets. They have been compelled into arms; and when ſir Henry Clinton and lord Cornwallis drew their ſwords againſt them, I conſider them as having, without provocation, ſhed innocent blood. And I am the more ſurprized at the part lord Cornwallis has taken, as his lordſhip himſelf told me a few years ago, that he diſapproved of the American war, and that it is was his opinion, England had no right to lay taxes on America. Tell me of an officer, who has obtained a victory over France or Spain—I will vote him thanks. But a vote of thanks to officers, who (if we ſhould grant the American war to be juſt, and that the Americans are rebels) have only ſerved in a civil war, is without an example in the annals of the world. The Romans were always careful to throw a veil over every thing relative to a war of that kind. They never decreed the honors of a triumph to any general, for any victories obtained during a civil commotion.

On the queſtion, the motion with the two amendments was carried.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.

Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſhip REVOLUTION, captain M'Naughton, from the Havannah,

And yeſterday arrived a prize brig, with a very valuable cargo, conſiſting of 300 pipes of Madeira wine, &c. She is from Madeira bound to Charleſtown, and was taken by the Saratoga ſloop of war, commanded by John Young, eſquire.

The Saratoga has alſo taken a ſchooner, from St. Auguſtine, with lumber, &c. and ſent her to Cape Francois.

By accounts from the ſouthward we learn, that on the twenty-fifth ult. lieutenant colonel Lee with his legion, ſurprized the Britiſh poſt at George-Town. Lieutenant colonel Campbell the commander, and a few other officers, and ſome privates were made priſoners. Major Irvine and one hundred and four officers and privates killed. The attack being in the night, the bayonet only was made uſe of. Lieutenant colonel Lee's loſs—one private killed, two wounded, and two horſes diſabled.

In conſequence of the victory gained by general Morgan on the 17th ult. lord Cornwallis, who was then encamped at the Croſs roads, leading to the Catawba, immediately deſtroyed all his waggons, and mounting two men each on ſix hundred horſes, endeavoured by a rapid march to cut off his retreat and retake the priſoners, following himſelf with the remainder of his force, conſiſting in the whole of 2500 regulars and ſome tories. General Morgan croſſed the Yadkin on the firſt inſtant in the morning, and next evening the enemy arrived at the ſame ford, but a heavy rain, which fell in the intermediate time, ſwelling the river, prevented his croſſing; he then proceeded up to Shallow ford, oppoſite the Moravian towns, where he remained by the laſt advices.

General Greene had removed from Peedee, and on the 8th inſtant was at Guilford courthouſe, about 40 miles from the enemy. The priſoners were ſafe over Dam river, and were to arrive at Wincheſter, in Virginia, on the fifteenth inſtant.

Extract of a letter from major general Greene to Congreſs, dated January 31, 1781.

"I have the honour to encloſe the copy of a letter from lieutenant colonel Lee, announcing the partial ſucceſs of an enterprize againſt Georgetown, which does honour to his corps."

"SIR,

"I have the honour to adviſe you of the compleat ſurprize of the poſt at Georgetown, this morning, by the infantry of the legion; captain Carnes, who conducted this enterprize, has claim to great merit for the addreſs exhibited on the occaſion: the officers and ſoldiers under him diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their gallantry and firmneſs. My force was inadequate to the aſſault of the enemy's incloſed works, nor was the poſſeſſion equivalent to the certain loſs to be expected from ſuch a meaſure; I therefore determined to purſue my principal objects by means more certain and leſs deſtructive to my troops.

"The blunders of the guides prevented a full correſpondence in the movements of the cavalry and infantry, by which miſtakes we were, in ſome degree, baffled in the important conſequences which the proweſs of the infantry gave a right to expect.

"Many were killed, few were taken; among the former is major Irvin; among the latter lieutenant colonel Campbell, commander of the garriſon.

"Diſpoſed on all occaſions to alleviate misfortunes, I have indulged colonel Campbell and the captured officers with their paroles.

"The legion has ſuffered very little on this expedition, one killed, two wounded and two horſes diſabled make up our whole loſs.

"I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
"HENRY LEE, junior,
lieutenant colonel, commanding partizan legion."

Legion camp, on Sampit river,
January 25th, 1781.

The honourable major general
Greene.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

On Monday, the 12th inſtant, departed this life, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. LODOWICK SPROGEL, a juſtly reſpected citizen. His laſt illneſs was ſhort, which he bore with that reſignation and manly fortitude, which ſhone ſo apparently through all the actions of his life. He was a friend to mankind in general, a ſteady and zealous advocate for the rights of his country, upright in all his dealings, abhoring the low artifices of the ſordid, and ever ready to relieve the neceſſities of his fellow creatures.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to ſuſpend the operation of the ſeveral laws of this commonwealth, making the bills of credit made current by the reſolves of the late aſſemblies of Pennſylvania, and the bills of credit iſſued by the aſſembly of this ſtate, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven, legal tender.

WHEREAS the depreciation of the bills of credit iſſued by the reſolves of the late aſſemblies of Pennſylvania, and made legal tender by a law of this ſtate, paſſed on the 29th day of January, 1777, and of the bills of credit of this ſtate, iſſued by an act paſſed on the 20th day of March, 1777, now in circulation, and the ſpeculation that has taken place in conſequence thereof, have opened a door to numerous frauds, and may operate to the general injury of virtue and morality, and to the great diſhonour of the ſtate, unleſs timely prevented. AND WHEREAS many of the good citizens of this ſtate have in their petitions to this houſe, ſet forth the very miſchevious and alarming conſequences of continuing the ſaid bills of credit a legal tender, and praying that the laws making them a legal tender may be repealed, or ſuſpended:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this act, ſo much of the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate, as makes the ſaid bills of credit a legal tender, ſhall be, and is, hereby ſuſpended, any thing in the ſaid laws to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided always neverthleſs, That this act ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any ſheriff, attorney, executor, adminiſtrator, guardian, or other perſon having received money by legal authority in right of another, but that it ſhall and may be lawful to make payment in all ſuch caſes, as might have been done before the paſſing of this act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this act contained ſhall prevent, or be conſtrued to prevent, the bills of credit aforeſaid from being of the ſame value in the payment of taxes and all other debts and demands whatſoever, as the Bills of credit of the United States iſſued before the eighteenth of March laſt.

Signed by order of the houſe.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, ſpeaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the twentieth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one.

SAMUEL STERETT,
clerk of the general aſſembly.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wedneſday, February 21, 1781.

Ordered, That the bill intitled "An Act to repeal the Act intitled "An Act to revive and continue, for a further limited time, the Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions &c. &c." be printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to revive and continue, for a further limited time, the act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this ſtate by ſea, for a limited time." And alſo an act entitled "An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this ſtate by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions."

WHEREAS it is found by experience, that prohibitions on the exportation of the commodities of a country tend greatly to the empoveriſhment thereof, without producing any adequate benefit to the community:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the act entitled "An act to revive and continue, for a further limited time, the act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this ſtate by ſea for a limited time," paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of September laſt, be, and the ſame is, hereby repealed.

And whereas the limitations and reſtrictions contained in the act entitled "An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this ſtate by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions." have been found of miſchievous conſequences to this ſtate, and cannot be attended with the advantages expected by the legiſlature, by reaſon of the full liberty given to commerce in a neighbouring ſtate:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid laſt mentioned act, and every clauſe, proviſo and thing therein contained, except the permiſſion to export the flour therein mentioned, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed, excepting alſo the clauſe obliging all perſons ſhipping flour of wheat to offer, or tender, a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be ſhipped, unto the proper officer, appointed by the preſident and council for that purpoſe, as is more fully and particularly expreſſed in ſection 7th of ſaid act.

A Correſpondent wiſhes that the deſponding "CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA," who made his appearance in the Packet of Saturday laſt, had dated his performance: it appears rather ill timed and mal-a-propos, at preſent.

To THE PUBLIC.

THE unfortunate circumſtance of the death of a man in the Guard-houſe laſt evening, according as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, has been variouſly reported: In order that my fellow citizens and countrymen may be truly informed of my conduct, and that of the guard, in this unhappy tranſaction, I beg leave to ſtate the teſtimony of the witneſſes who were privy to what paſſed; as their evidence was given in on oath to the coroner and his inqueſt. The coroner's inquiſition, which was taken upon the body of the deceaſed, is ſubjoined.

It may be neceſſary to premiſe, that I had the honour to be officer of the militia guard.

From the teſtimony of John Weiſs, orderly man at the door of his excellency Preſident Reed, and of Sebaſtian Myers and Valentine Kline, the two centinels, it appears, that three men came up to the door, made a great noiſe, and, without any provocation, uſed very opprobrious language, by damning the centinels for militia raſcals; that the deceaſed collared one of them, and ſwore he would go into the houſe; upon which Sebaſtian Myers, the centinel, deſired him to deſiſt, and not abuſe them on their poſt, or they would make uſe of the arms in their hands; upon which the deceaſed ſaid, if they did, he would uſe his knife, and put it into one of their hearts; for that he could uſe his knife as well as they could their bayonets; that upon this, the centinels puſhed him down the ſteps and drove him away; but he returned and behaved in the ſame manner: ſerjeant Warner coming up, they deſired he would take the men to the guard; which he did.

From the teſtimony of Philip Warner, ſerjeant of the guard, and Charles Sturgeon, one the guard, it appears, that between ſeven and eight o'clock, a mob was collected at the Preſident's door, and the deceaſed and two others were there, behaving in a very riotous manner on the centinels poſt; that the ſerjeant was called on, by the centries, to take them to the guard, which he did, and received ſome blows from the deceaſed as they went along; that, at the Guard-houſe, the deceaſed run into the yard and began to ſtrip himſelf to fight the ſerjeant, and ſwore he would have revenge; but ſerjeant Kitts took him in his arms and endeavoured to pacify him; that captain Shaffer, the ſubſcriber, came ſoon after the deceaſed was brought in, and ordered ſerjeant Warner to place a centry at the middle door, to prevent the deceaſed from coming amongſt the guard; and at the ſame time, ordered all the arms out of the back room, as the deceaſed appeared to be in a violent paſſion; that while ſerjeant Warner was gone to get a centry, the deceaſed followed captain Shaffer out of the back room, upon which the captain turned about and puſhed him into the yard; that the deceaſed attempted to paſs the captain as he ſtood at the back door with his ſword in the ſheath; the captain deſired him to keep his diſtance, and tell what he had to ſay: but the deceaſed made ſeveral attempts to force by the captain; upon which the captain drew his ſword, and told him not to come within the length of it: the deceaſed preſſed on the captain, and at the ſame time endeavoured to ſtrike him, by which means he received the wound of which he died, and that the captain did not move his ſword from the poſition he had put it in; that as ſoon as the captain found the deceaſed had run on his ſword, he ſent Charles Sturgeon for a doctor, and after ſome time doctor Bond came, who pronounced the man to be paſt relief: the other witneſſes teſtified to the ſame effect.

On this relation of facts, collected from the witneſſes, I hope the impartial world will concur with the coroner and his inqueſt, in pronouncing me to be wholly blameleſs.

It may not be amiſs to add, that when I preſented my ſword, I little imagined the man would be ſo mad as to run upon it: when I found him ruſhing on the point, I endeavoured to withdraw it, but the hilt ſtriking againſt my own breaſt, it was impoſſible to do it in time.

Feb. 20. CHRISTIAN SHAFFER, captain.

COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA, to wit.

AN inquiſition taken at the old Work houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, this 20th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, before Joſeph Ruſh, coroner for the ſaid county, on view of the body of Peter Pulling, then and there lying dead, upon the qualifications of Richard Salter, Benjamin Davis, William Robinſon, Lewis Farmer, William Lawrence, Iſaac Warner, Jacob Graff, Leonard Creamer, Philip Pancake, Philip Beam, Jacob Schriner and Thomas Ediſon, twelve good and lawful men of the ſaid county, duly qualified and charged to enquire when and how, and by what means the ſaid Peter Pulling came to his death: do ſay, that the ſaid Peter Pulling did, according to the evidence given, run violently, againſt the will of captain Chriſtian Schaffer, upon his ſword, by which means he received a mortal wound under his right breaſt, on which mortal wound he inſtantly died; and ſo the jurors do ſay, that the ſaid Peter Pulling was the occaſion of his own death.

In witneſs whereof, the coroner as well as the ſaid jurors have to this inquiſition ſet their hands and ſeals, the day, year and place firſt above-mentioned.

(Signed and ſealed by the CORONER and JURORS.)

§ The piece ſigned WATERMAN will have a place in our next.

Beſt Lamp and Tanners Oil;
JAMAICA SPIRITS,
In Hogſheads;
Madeira and Port Wines,
By the Caſk or Dozen;
Imported and To be Sold, By
Joſiah Hewes,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
By Richard Wells,
In Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Tun Tavern,
Beſt Liver Oil, in barrels and kegs,
Cotton in bags, Pepper in kegs,
Coffee in barrels, Bohea Tea,
Spermaceti Candles, in boxes,
Linſeed Oil by the barrel.

If the Gentleman who, on Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, bought a Keg of COPPERAS, and left it, to be ſent for next morning (per his brother) will examine the contents, he will find that there is a miſtake, owing to the young man's taking a different keg from that which he was directed to. The ſubſcriber makes no doubt but it will be returned, and the miſtake rectified the firſt opportunity.

Feb. 23d. JAMES DAVIDSON,
The North-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
In the Town of Carliſle,
That well known Tavern where

Mr. James Pollock formerly dwelt, and now poſſeſſed by Mr. Samuel Poſtlithwait: the Houſe is large and convenient; the Stables are equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the ſtate, having ſtalls, properly erected, capable of containing ſixty horſes, all in excellent repair. The Lot is large, and the Kitchen Garden well cultivated. Any perſon inclining to treat for the ſame, will pleaſe apply to Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, now at Carliſle, or WILLIAM M'CULLOH and Company, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A likely, healthy Negro Lad,

about 18 or 20 years of age, has been bred to houſe-work, and is a genteel Waiter, can drive a carriage and take care of horſes, and is ſold for no fault, but that his maſter has not employ for him. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe with a young Breaſt of Milk, either to take a Child out, or if a ſingle woman and come into the family would anſwer as well. Enquire of the Printer.

A young Woman would be glad to ſerve as Child or Chamber MAID, in a genteel Family. Apply to the Printer.

A young Man who has a knowledge of ACCOUNTS, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printer.

If Catharine Voker, formerly CATHARINE KEESE, will apply to the Printer, ſhe will hear of ſomething to her advantage.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby, Cheſter county, on the 14th inſt. one old light coloured ſurtout-coat, one light coloured cloth coattee with wooden buttons on the breaſt and cloth ditto on the ſleeves, one coarſe linen ſhirt, one pair of woollen ſtockings, ribbed white in the tops, one ſmall linen wallet, maked N. G. one coarſe muſlin ſtock, one pair of ſilver knee buckles, two ſilver ſtock buckles, one of them marked L. L. one ſcolloped beaver hat half worn, one leather pocket-book with forty continental dollars therein, one large pair of block-tin ſhoe buckles. The above Goods are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a Dutchman, named WILLIAM ALBERS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a large ſcar of a burn on one ſide of his forehead, both his legs ſore, and ſays he ſerved his time with Thomas or Jonathan Dudley, near Moor's-town, in the Jerſeys. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by

NATHAN GARRETT, junior.

PARCHMENT,
MADE and SOLD
By Robert Wood,
In Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia;
Where Conveyancers, Stationers,
Store-keepers or others
May be ſupplied in large or ſmall Quantities.

N. B. Said WOOD Sells WOOL in large or ſmall Quantities.

To be Let or Rented,

A large three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, and Kitchen, two rooms on a floor, Chair-houſe, Stable, Hay loft and Stable Yard, a large Garden and good Well and Pump of Water before the Kitchen door, ſituate at the entrance of Paſſyunk road, a little below the new Play-houſe, Southwark. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreet.

ROBERT HARDIE.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Bibles, Writing-Paper, beſt Red Sealing-Wax, Slates and Pencils, beſt clarified Quills, Bonnet Paſteboard, Preſs-papers, Blank Books of all ſorts, Wafers in ſmall Boxes,

Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Primmers, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Barclay & Co.

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea by the cheſt or quarter-cheſt,
Cannon and Muſket Powder,
Superfine 10 quarter Blankets,
Flanders Linen,
Sail Canvas,
White Lead and Yellow Oker, ground in Oil,
Bed-ſcrews, Cheſt-locks, Wool-cards, and Coffin-furniture,
Weſt-India Rum by the hogſhead,

ALSO, A ſmall parcel of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are ſome very handſome Silks, fine Muſlins, Gauzes, &c. &c.

RUM and SUGAR
will be exchanged for
EUROPEAN BILLS,
BY

Michael Morgan O'Brien.

A few Pieces of Blue Duffils,
JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD,

By Mordecai Lewis,

In Second ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet.

Baltimore Town, February 6, 1781.

Will be offered for Sale,

ON Wedneſday, the 7th day of March next, by the Subſcriber, who will attend for that purpoſe at Mr. Daniel Grant's Tavern, A number of very valuable HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, in the moſt advantageous ſituation in this Town. Alſo ſeveral excellent FARMS in the Counties of Baltimore and Harford.

A long credit will be given the purchaſer.

The particulars relative to theſe Eſtates will be publiſhed in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer. H. D. GOUGH.

To be Let,

The Houſes, Wharf and Stores,
now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has ſundry
Lots of paſture Ground in excellent Fence,
adjoining the South-ſtreet of this city;
And a Farm in Roxborough townſhip,
Likewiſe, a quantity of Wood
to diſpoſe of, ſtanding, at nine miles and half diſtance from the city.

SAMUEL POWEL.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CATHARINE SPANGLER, Shop-keeper in this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, within three months from this day; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, in order that they may be ſettled, by ANTHONY GROVE, and JACOB CLINE, } Executors.

TAKEN up, an old red pyed COW: Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have her again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to ELIZABETH CLINE, at William Shipley's place, in the Northern Liberties, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her charges, by the 8th of March next.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 6th of October laſt, a Black MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

GASPER FETTERS.
Moreland townſhip, Feb. 3, 1781.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail,

By William Harris,

AT HIS
COMMISSION-STORE,
In Strawberry-alley, between Second and Third ſtreet, near the Court-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandize,
At the very loweſt Prices for Ready Money;
Where Goods of all Kinds will be received and Sold for the Benefit of the Owners, at a ſmall COMMISSION.

Said HARRIS has provided dry and ſafe Cellars and Store-houſes for the reception of Goods of all kinds, and has engaged convenient Store-houſes on the water ſide, to receive Tobacco, flour, &c.

All orders addreſſed to him from gentlemen in this, or the neighbouring States, to purchaſe and forward goods, &c. will be thankfully received, executed with punctuality, care and diſpatch, and his utmoſt endeavours be uſed in all things for the benefit of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands.

Amongſt the goods now on hand, are the following articles, viz.

Weſt-India Rum; Melaſſes; Spaniſh white and brown Sugars; Muſcovado ditto: Bohea Tea, of the very beſt quality; Coffee; Powder and Shott; Snuff in Bottles, &c. Indigo, of an excellent quality; Sail Canvas; Six quarter Baize; A few barrels of choice Beef, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,

A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant ſeats for country houſes upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Briſtol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants houſe, barn, and ſome out houſes, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Eſquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Alſo a HOUSE in this city, in a good ſtand for buſineſs, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way.

TO BE LET,

Fifteen Acres of Graſs-Ground,
near the City.
Apply to JOHN or TENCH COXE. Feb. 14.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Steiner and Ciſt,

of the city of Philadelphia, Printers, is ſhortly to be diſſolved; and it being neceſſary that their Accounts ſhould be ſettled before the firſt day of April next, they therefore deſire all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip, to ſettle and pay between this and the ſaid firſt day of April; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt them, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted.

STEINER and CIST.

Henry Funk, Inn-keeper,

TAKES this method to inform the PUBLIC in general and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly lived, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH COFFMAN, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, and will be Thankfull to thoſe who will pleaſe to Favour him with their Cuſtom.

CAME to the plantation of Chriſtian Whiſler, about the latter end of September laſt, a Bay GELDING, with a ſmall ſtar and long tail, ſome white on one of his feet; ſuppoſed to be about three years old next ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away. Feb. 9th.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Waggoner, in Radnor, Cheſter county, ſome time in November laſt, a Red HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be with calf. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ſix weeks from this date to pay charges.

Feb. 12. JACOB WAGGONER.

Came to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, about three months ago, a red COW, with a white face, white belly, and a white ſtreak down her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. DANIEL HUBER.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1781.

This is to certify, that my wife, MARY STALL, does not live with me; therefore I forewarn all perſons from lending or truſting her any thing upon my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting. ANDREW STALL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia county, Feb. 14, 1781.

Deſerted this day, an enliſted Recruit, belonging to the eighth claſs of Gwynith townſhip, in this county, named JOHN BEATH: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, appears to be at leaſt 40 years of age, is of a ſandy complexion, and has ſhort ſandy hair: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old blue coat, much worn, new ſhoes, with ſquare copper buckles. He ſaid, he came from Pequea, in Lancaſter county. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may had again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to the Lieutenant of the county, or of DANIEL BLOM, of the ſaid county.

Lately imported, and to be ſold wholeſale,

By William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE, on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

STRIPED Dutch blankets,
Broadcloths,
Half-thicks,
Knit yarn Hoſe,
Seven eighths, yard and apron-wide cotton Check,
Brown and white Flemiſh Sheeting,
German Dowlaſs,
Iriſh, Lavall, and Holland Linen,
Brittanias,
German Oznabrig,
Dark and light-ground Chintzes, Cottons and Calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Calimancoes,
Princes-Stuff,
Cambricks,
India Jeans,
Muſlins,
Chain and plain Gauzes,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Catgut,
Table-Cloths and Napkins,
Cotton and thread Hoſe,
A variety of ſarſnets and Perſians,
Taffeties and Mantuas,
Mode,
Ell-wide Perſians,
Striped ſilk and Cotton,
An Aſſortment of Scotch, French, and Engliſh Threads,
Tully Gartering,
Black knit Breeches Patterns,
Women's ſilk Mitts,
An Aſſortment of Ribbands,
Quality Binding,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Needles,
Knives and Razors,
Plated Shoe-Buckles,
Watch Chains and Seals,
Sleeve Buttons,
A large Aſſortment of Children's Books,
Elegant China Bowls,
Writing and wrapping Paper.

Alſo,—Rum, by the Hogſhead, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, green Tea, Indigo, Powder in Caſks, and a great Variety of other Articles.

Lately Imported, and now for Sale,

By Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Superfine, fine, middling and courſe
BOULTING CLOTHS,
warranted Good, and if not good may be returned;
German Straw-Knives, Spinning-Wheel Irons, Iron Lamps, Waffel-irons, Waggon-ſcrews, Rifle and Gun Barrels;
A large Aſſortment of Plain-irons, German Bibles, Pſalm-books and Slate-pencils.

LIKEWISE,
A Number of elegantly finiſhed
Sword and Hanger Blades,
ALSO,
A Quantity of Holland Stripes, and Checks, Raven and Ruſſia Duck, Drilling, Brown Holland, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

At ſaid Store is likewiſe for Sale, By
Leonard Jacoby and Company,
Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff Wines,
Spirits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, &c.
A large Quantity of 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 Pound Cannon BALL.

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of FRANCIS C. HASENCLEVER, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment without deley, to the ſubſcribers; and ſuch as have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to render their Accounts, duly proven, in order that they may be ſettled, by

LEONARD JACOBY, Executor.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, that a certain JACOB DAWBEDIESTEL, of this city, has exacted from me, the ſubſcriber, a Note of Hand, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1781, for Four Thouſand, four Hundred and Thirty-eight Pounds, ten Shillings. For various reaſons conſiſting, as well in the illegality of the Note, as the fraudulent manner of obtaining it, I forewarn any perſon or perſons not to take an Aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as I do not mean to pay it, unleſs compelled by law.

Philad. Feb. 9. GEORGE GINTER.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE FEBRUARY 27, 1781.

The Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 711.

To all Gentlemen Volunteers,

That are free, able and willing to ſerve in the Pennſylvania, or Fourth Battalion, of ARTILLERY, commanded by Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, let them repair to the Drum-head, at Philadelphia, or to the Rendezvous of ſaid Battalion, now quartered in that plentiful village, called Newtown, in Bucks county, where each able-bodied Matroſs ſhall receive the valuable Bounty allowed by the Honourable Congreſs, to all ſpirited Soldiers who enter to ſerve their Country during the preſent Conteſt with Britain; and at the cloſe of which, each Man will receive Two Hundred Acres of fertile LAND, as a Reward of his Merit; and when joined to the Battalion aforeſaid, a compleat Suit of Uniform will be furniſhed, with new Arms and Accoutrements, and every other Equipment that is neceſſary and befiting a GENTLEMAN of the ARTILLERY.

And as the Nature of that Service particularly requires Men of mechanical Genius, the following ARTISTS will be moſt acceptable, viz. Carpenters, Wheelrights, Tinmen, Turners, Braziers, Coopers, Harneſs-makers and Smiths; and when employed as ſuch, in the Service of the United States, will receive Pay, over and above their regimental, each Matroſs receiving Three Pounds Specie, per Month, and in every Step of Promotion an equivalent Sum is added, for their more ample Support.

The ſprightly Youth and Gentleman of fair Character will only be accepted, their Age from ſixteen to thirty Years, of proper Stature and free from bodily Infirmities; it will be needleſs for any others to offer themſelves, as they will be rejected.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

ALL non-commiſſioned Officers, Gunners, Matroſſes, &c. of the Pennſylvania Artillery, are hereby ſtrictly ordered to join their reſpective Companies where ſtationed, by the 25th Day of March, enſuing the date hereof, or they ſhall be deemed DESERTERS, and dealt with as the Nature of their Crimes require.

THOMAS PROCTER,
Colonel Pennſylvania, or Fourth Battalion, Artillery.
Philadelphia, February 23d, 1781.

Whereas the honourable the

Congreſs of the United States, have directed Major General Greene, late Quarter Maſter General, to lay a ſtate of the Debts of his department before the Treaſury Board; and have, by their act of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, RESOLVED, That all and ſingular the Creditors of the United States, for Supplies furniſhed the Army, or the Tranſportation thereof, ſhall be intitled to receive the juſt value of the ſums due to them reſpectively, &c. and directed that the Accounts ſhall be liquidated agreeable to the Value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with Specie at the time the Debts became due.

In order to comply with the ſaid Requiſitions and Reſolves, and to bring all Accounts under my direction to a juſt and equitable Settlement; I do earneſtly requeſt all Perſons who have any Accounts or Demands againſt the Department in my Diſtrict, unſettled, to bring them in immediately, that they may be liquidated, and Certificates given in Specie, agreeable to the ſpirit and intention of ſaid Reſolve.

Thoſe who have received Certificates, and chuſe to have them liquidated in Specie, will pleaſe to apply as ſoon as poſſible.

Attendance will be given at my office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the Twenty-fifth of March next, before which time it is expected every Account will be preſented and ſettled, as after that time no Accounts can be received.

JOHN MITCHELL, late D. Q. M. G.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

The Board of Street-Commiſſioners

having LET out moſt of the PAVED STREETS in this city, to ſundry perſons who have engaged to keep them clean for the benefit of the manure; the Public are hereby notified, that no perſon, after the date hereof, but ſuch only who have or may contract with the Commiſſioners for that purpoſe, will be allowed to rake up and haul away the ſtreet Dirt.

Philadelphia, February 16.

LOTTERY OFFICE, February 8, 1781.

In purſuance of a Reſolve of

CONGRESS, of the 6th inſtant, The MANAGERS will continue the RENEWAL of TICKETS in the FOURTH CLASS, until the Firſt Day of March next, when the Drawing is to commence.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on TUESDAY the 27th of February inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening,

A two ſtory Brick Houſe and

Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets; the Lot contains 18 feet and a half in front (including an alley nearly 3 feet wide) and in depth 77 feet and a half; the houſe is built in front over the whole of the ſaid alley, and is 30 feet in depth, with the privilege of the ſaid alley; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 6l. 16s. 8d. currency. It is now occupied by Mr. John Hamble, who pays a rent of 40l. ſpecie, per annum, and has agreed to leave the premiſes upon one month's warning.

Wanted to Borrow,

Six, Seven or Eight Hundred

POUNDS,

For which good landed Security will be given.
Apply to the Printer.

Juſt Imported into this City, immediately from Holland, A great Variety of

Roots of Flowers,

For the Pleaſure Garden; of Bulbous Roots, undoubtedly the greateſt Variety ever imported in America, ſuch as

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narceſſus, Daffadel Lillies,

And all other the moſt admired Bulbous Flowers now in eſteem in the beſt Gardens in Europe. The Bulbs are flowering Roots, and in excellent condition: Likewiſe an excellent parcel of the Ranonculus, Anamones, &c. Alſo, a great variety of the moſt admired FLOWER SEEDS, and a complete aſſortment of SEEDS for Kitchen Gardens, of all ſorts: all which was collected laſt fall, out of the moſt famous Gardens in Holland.

Enquire at General PHILIP DE HAAS, in Third-ſtreet near Race ſtreet.

Juſt imported from Europe, and to be ſold

By Mr. ROBERTS,

At Mr. Marie's houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet,

- CONIAC BRANDY, in barrels of ten gallons each.
- A CABLE, ninety fathom long, eight inches in circumference, and made in France of the beſt hemp.
- An ANCHOR, weighing one thouſand weight.
- MEDICINAL DRUGS,—Salts; Spirits; Oils; Meal; Flowers and Leaves.

* * *

Mr. PRINTER.

WHILST we were in a ſtate of dependance on Great-Britain, ſmuggling was conſidered as rather meritorious than diſgraceful. The unconſtitutional reſtraints laid on our trade by the Britiſh parliament, furniſhed an excuſe for eluding the laws of trade, then in being. Now, that we are governed by our own laws, this practice becomes highly pernicious; yet, ſuch is the force of long eſtabliſhed habits, that ſecret and illicit trade continues to be notoriouſly purſued ſince the revolution. In fact it has received but too much countenance from ſome men, whoſe example and influence ought to be exerted in ſupport of the laws.—Thus, for the ſake of a trifling ſupply of cloathing, a certain great board are ſaid to have employed agents to trade with the enemy at New-York. The conſequences of this meaſure have ſhaken the allegiance of all the ſea coaſt of Jerſey.

With regard to ourſelves, the practice of ſmuggling is altogether inconſiſtent with the great principle of equality which ought to prevail among a free people. Excluſive privileges in trade, eſtabliſhed by law, in the hands of a few, would never be endured. Why then ſhould they be enjoyed againſt law? Why ſhould the man, who is hardy enough to break through the laws of his country make a profit which he could not obtain, if inſtead of a prohibition the trade were equally open to all men? If it is right for one to trade, it is right for another. No man has a right to any peculiar privileges.

I know that many reſtraints on trade are injurious; but ſurely we ought to be reſtrained from trading with an enemy at open war with us. And if the wretch, who ſends a little butter or beef, or boards, or ſhingles to New-York, for the ſake of hard money, deſerves puniſhment, thoſe men, who ſtrengthen the hands of the enemy by large remittances of money in exchange for Britiſh manufacture, deſerve ſome attention. If one or the other of theſe trades merit connivance, it ſhould be that in which the balance would be in our favour; that which would gradually drain from the enemy great ſums of money: not the trade, in which the balance muſt ever be againſt us; which at once impoveriſhes us and ſupplies the enemy with the moſt important of all articles, with large ſums of money. We ſtart at the idea of trading with New-York; but I am ſure we had better trade there than to trade directly with Great-Britain or Ireland. Indeed the trading to New York for money, ſeems to be in ſome meaſure neceſſary, in order to procure the means of remittance for the Britiſh goods, we are continually importing. The army, the fleet, the multitude of people at New York, pay extravagant prices for things, which are of little value to us. If trading at all with the Britiſh be allowable, this is the trade which we ought to indulge. I do not mean to contend, that we ought to trade with the enemy at New-York. I know there are too many miſchiefs attending it; but I do inſiſt, that the miſchiefs are ſtill greater which attend the direct trade with Great Britain and Ireland, and that too without any of the advantages which reſult from the trade with New-York. Nothing can ſo effectually ſupport the ſtrength of our enemies, nothing can ſo much enable them to protract this horrid war, as the ſupporting their trade, the furniſhing a market for their manufactures, and paying for theſe in ready money. Yet many attempts have been made of late by the people of this country to import cargoes directly from Great-Britain and Ireland; and theſe attempts, we are told, have been crowned with "amazing" ſucceſs. To me it would be truly "amazing," if the Britiſh were diſpoſed to interrupt this ſucceſs. I think there is little doubt of this trade's thriving very faſt if it be not interrupted on our part. We know what great men have encouraged it hitherto.

With regard to our allies, if they have any hopes of promoting their own trade by a connexion with us; if they have any deſire of reaping the fruits of that uncommon generoſity which they have ſhewn towards us, what muſt their reflections be, when they ſee us, even now, trading with Great Britain? If, in the midſt of a war, in which they have joined with us for our ſupport, they ſee us hunting, with ſuch eagerneſs, after Britiſh goods? What proſpects can they entertain of trading with us in time of peace?

At this very time too we are begging for money from thoſe allies; for money to ſend to England. We draw bills upon France; they honour them, and theſe bills are negociated by the way of Holland to pay for cargoes of goods in Great-Britain and Ireland. How long will the French furniſh us with bills for this trade?

It will be aſked, why are not laws made againſt this trade? At this very moment there is a law of this ſtate in force (the act of 10 September, 1778) which forfeits all Britiſh goods or other goods coming from the Britiſh dominions imported into this ſtate, one half to the informer the other half to the commonwealth. Why is not this law executed? Becauſe it is odious to inform againſt ſmugglers, and becauſe that after the goods are once got in amongſt us it is very difficult to make proof. But, if by the laws of Congreſs it were allowed the privateerſmen to make prize of all veſſels and cargoes who had Britiſh papers, or who had deſtroyed their papers, we ſhould very ſoon annihilate the direct trade. As to the circuitous trade for Britiſh goods through St. Euſtatia, it may make the Dutch our friends while it laſts; but it will ſoon come to be very inconſiderable, becauſe our allies could afford to ſell either European or Weſt-India goods much cheaper at the firſt hand than the people of Statia could at ſecond hand. The double voyage and double profits would ſoon caſt the balance in favour of the direct trade, againſt that which is circuitous. But if the Britiſh and Americans ſhould mutually connive at a direct trade between them during the war (and the Britiſh muſt be mad if they do not do it on their part) the conſequence will be, that it will be freed from almoſt every riſque, and muſt ſoon ſwallow up ſuch as are liable to the riſque of captures. While Britiſh papers, which it is their intereſt to furniſh, exempt them from ſeizure by the Britiſh cruizers, and at the ſame time do not condemn them in our courts of admiralty, what can hinder the Britiſh, in a little time, from holding an excluſive trade with America?

Your's,
WATERMAN.

LONDON.

Octo. 30. A few days ſince an order was iſſued from the war-office, for a muſter of 7000 men to be ſent to America; 3000 to be detached from the regiments now in England, and the remainder from thoſe in Ireland.

Nov. 9. Ninety thouſand ſeamen and marines are intended for the ſervice of the current year, which is 5000 more than were provided for in the laſt ſeſſion.

The earl of Pomfret is committed by the houſe of lords to the Tower, for writing ſundry letters, and challenging the duke of Grafton. His lordſhip was afterwards enlarged, on making a conceſſion to the noble houſe of peers.

Nov. 11. The ſhip Anna Maria, from Baltimore for Nantz, with 300 hogſheads of tobacco, indigo, and ſundry prize goods, is loſt, and the crew all periſhed.

Dec. 9. The parliament was adjourned to the 23d day of January.

Rear admiral Hood, with the Weſt-India fleet under his convoy, paſſed by vice admiral Darby's grand fleet, on Monday the 4th of December.

Portſmouth, Nov. 9. Yeſterday the 1ſt and 13th regiments were embarked on board the tranſports for the Weſt-Indies.

The duke of Northumberland is very ill, and his recovery is very doubtful, this has prevented earl Percy's embarking for America.

Whitehall, Nov. 14. Copy of a letter from ſir Henry Clinton, knight of the bath, to lord George Germaine, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, received by captain St. George, one of Sir Henry Clinton's aids-de-camp, who arrived from New-York in the Fortune frigate.

New-York, October 12, 1780.

My Lord,

“ In my ſeparate letter of yeſterday's date, I had the honour of informing your lordſhip, that the American major general Arnold had quitted the rebel ſervice, and joined the king's ſtandard; and I at the ſame time gave your lordſhip a circumſtantial detail of the reaſons that induced him to take this ſtep, as well as of the unfortunate failure of a plan, which I had the moſt ſanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greateſt good conſequences to his majeſty's ſervice, but which terminated moſt fatally for major Andre, my adjutant general, who, being taken priſoner, was tried by a board of rebel general officers, and condemned by their ſentence to ſuffer death; which ſentence was ordered by the rebel general Waſhington to be carried into execution upon this unhappy gentleman on the 2d inſtant. I ſincerely lament the melancholy fate of this officer, who was a very valuable aſſiſtant to me, and promiſed to be an honour to his country as well as an ornament to his profeſſion.”

His majeſty has ordered 1000 guineas out of the royal privy purſe, and 300 pounds a year during life, to be ſettled on Mrs. Andre, mother of the late amiable major Andre. And after her death, to devolve upon the three ſiſtersof that unfortunate victim to the ſervice of his country, and this expreſſion of his majeſty's ſenſibility, to the ſurvivor of them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, November 27.

Correct and literal copy of the motion of thanks to ſir H. Clinton, admiral Arbuthnot and earl Cornwallis.

THAT the thanks of this houſe be given to ſir Henry Clinton, knight of the moſt honourable order of the bath, and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in North-America; and to vice admiral Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet in North-America; and to the right honourable lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, for the eminent and very important ſervices performed by them to his majeſty and this country, particularly by the reduction of Charleſtown, by the army and navy under the command of ſir Henry Clinton and vice admiral Arbuthnot, and by the late moſt glorious victory obtained by lord Cornwallis at Cambden.

Mr. Wilkes roſe, and declared he would give a hearty negative to this or any other propoſition of thanks to officers employed in America. He conſidered victories in that country as loſſes, and our cauſe as an unjuſt one; without detracting therefore from the well-earned laurels of lord Cornwallis, he could not thank him for ſuch ſervices as the victory at Cambden. Had his lordſhip triumphed over the natural enemies of this country, the vote propoſed ſhould have met with his hearty concurrence; victories over the houſe of Bourbon only he could hear of with pleaſure. But in the preſent caſe he muſt avow another objection againſt the thanks propoſed. The noble lord in queſtion had in the year 1773, entered on record in the other houſe his ſentiments on the grounds of the American diſpute, decidedly attributing juſtice to lean in favour of our colonies. His lordſhip had therefore drawn his ſword in the cauſe which he confeſſed inequitable, and for the laurels won had no title to honour or applauſe.

Lord North expreſſed his ſurprize at ſo ſtrange a ground of oppoſition to a vote that he hoped to ſee paſſed in perfect unanimity.—This was a ſubject on which party warmth and prejudice, he conceived, had no room to operate; it might be diſcuſſed without entering into the American war, or controverting the juſtice of our quarrel, the queſtion being ſimply this “ Has lord Cornwallis deſerved, or has he not, as a Britiſh general, the approbation of parliament?” The honourable gentleman had arraigned his lordſhip for inconſiſtency, or injuſtice in fighting againſt America, on the ground of his proteſt in the Upper houſe:—that proteſt was entered, 'twas true, againſt the declaratory act, but the legiſlative authority of this country over America, his lordſhip had never profeſſed to doubt, much leſs her political ſupremacy.———The honourable gentlemen held forth ſentiments, he hoped to find him ſingular in, when he had denied the juſtice of our cauſe as contending againſt American independency; ſuch an opinion, he was perſuaded, had never entered the heart of the noble lord in queſtion, but in ſupporting the eſſential intereſts of his country, he thought himſelf fighting the cauſe of juſtice. His lordſhip had no other temptation to engage in the war from other principles than honour and conviction. His rank, his independent fortune and character, preſerved him from any temptation to incur perſonal danger, had not honour and public ſpirit been his great inducements. Such an officer had the largeſt claim on public applauſe, as glory to him could be the only object in view, and the only adequate reward.

Mr. Courtney contended, that the war with America was no longer a war with our ſubjects, but with our avowed enemies, the open allies of the houſe of Bourbon. He then told a ſtory of a man who had accuſtomed himſelf always to count the clock at a certain hour; the clock at length went to decay, and no longer performed its movements, or told the hour: yet would the man attend as regularly as when it did, from mere habit.—So with thoſe who condemned the American war, who reprobated its injuſtice, who foretold its impracticability. The American war was no longer unjuſt; if it was impracticable, our exiſtence as an independent nation was at an end; France, Spain, and America, formed but one power; we could make no diſtinction between them; our ſucceſſes over any one of them affected equally the other two; and we could not now deem America in any other light but as an open and declared enemy.

He next gave a ſtring of ſimilies. He ſaid, the honourable baronet's arguments were directly to overthrow the deductions he attempted to draw from them; they reſembled a weapon which was only employed againſt the perſon who weilded it. It was like the fatal effects of a hog, who, when compelled to ſwim, cuts its own throat by the very means it employed for its preſervation, by the ſtrokes of its feet. It was like the effects of the eel to conceal itſelf from its purſuer, which the deeper it plunged or ſunk into the mud, rendered itſelf a more eaſy prey.

Lord Surry and Mr. Townſend ſpoke conciſely, after which the motion paſſed in the affirmative without a diviſion.

The following is the ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, to His MAJESTY.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty the thanks of this houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty upon the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince; and to aſſure your majeſty, that we take a ſincere part in every event that contributes to your majeſty's domeſtic happineſs.

We acknowledge, with the utmoſt gratitude, your majeſty's condeſcending goodneſs, in your deſire to meet your parliament at this time, and your gracious expreſſions of attention and regard to the diſpoſition and wiſhes of your people.

We are impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the difficulties of the preſent arduous conjuncture, when the whole force of France and Spain, is combined and exerted to ſupport the rebellion in your majeſty's colonies, and to attack all the dominions of your crown; and when it is but too manifeſt to all the world, that the real views of this moſt unjuſt confederacy are to give a fatal blow to the commerce and power of Great-Britain, in reſentment for the ſucceſsful efforts which this nation has ſo often made, to ſave the liberties of Europe from the ambition of the Houſe of Bourbon.

We have obſerved with great and juſt ſatisfaction, that your majeſty, by the ſupport of your parliament, and the ſpirit and bravery of your fleets and armies, has, under the divine protection, been enabled to withſtand the formidable attempts of your enemies; and we offer our moſt cordial congratulations to your majeſty, on the ſignal ſucceſſes which have attended the progreſs of your majeſty's arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, and in which the conduct and courage of your majeſty's officers, and the valour and intrepidity of your troops, have been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed.

We conſider your majeſty's moſt earneſt deſire and ſolicitude to ſee the war brought to a happy concluſion, as the ſtrongeſt proof of your paternal regard for your people; but we entirely agree with your majeſty, that ſafe and honourable terms of peace can only be ſecured by ſuch powerful preparations, and vigorous exertions, as ſhall convince our enemies, that your majeſty and your parliament are united in a firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution, to decline no difficulty or danger in the defence of their country, and for the maintenance of their eſſential intereſts.

We are thoroughly ſenſible that theſe ends cannot be effected without great and heavy expences; and we will grant your majeſty ſuch ſupplies, as the laſting ſecurity and welfare of your kingdoms, and the exigency of affairs, may be found to require.

Your majeſty may rely, with entire confidence, on the moſt zealous and affectionate attachment of your faithful commons to your perſon, family, and government; and we acknowledge, with the livelieſt ſentiments of reverence and gratitude, that the conſtant tenor of your majeſty's conduct, ſhews that the ſole objects of your royal care and concern are to promote the happineſs of your people, and to preſerve inviolate our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate.

Memorial preſented to the States General, by ſir Joſeph Yorke, on Friday 10th November, 1780.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE king my maſter, has, through the whole courſe of his reign, ſhewed the moſt ſincere deſire for preſerving the union, which has ſubſiſted upwards of an age, between his crown and the republic. This union is founded on the durable baſis of a reciprocal intereſt; and as it has greatly contributed to the welfare of both nations, the natural enemy of both the one and the other is uſing his utmoſt policy to deſtroy it; and for ſome time paſt his endeavours have been but too ſucceſsful, being ſupported by a faction that aims at domineering over the republic, and which is at all times ready to ſacrifice the general intereſt to their own private views.

The king has beheld with equal regret and ſurpriſe, the ſmall effect which his repeated claims for the ſtipulated ſuccours, and the repreſentations of his ambaſſador, on the daily violation of the ſolemn engagements, have produced.

His majeſty's moderation has induced him to attribute this conduct of your high mightineſſes, to the intrigues of a prevailing faction, and he would ſtill perſuade himſelf, that your juſtice and diſcernment, will determine you to fulfil your engagements towards him, and to prove by your whole conduct, that you are reſolved vigorouſly to adhere to the ſyſtem formed by the wiſdom of your anceſtors, which is the only one that can ſecure the ſafety and glory of the republic.

The anſwer which your high mightineſſes returns to this declaration, which the underſigned makes by the expreſs order of his court, will be conſidered as the touchſtone of your intentions and ſentiments reſpecting the king.

For a long time paſt the king has had innumerable indications of the dangerous deſigns of an unruly cabal; but the papers of Mr. Laurens, who ſtiles himſelf preſident of the pretended Congreſs, furniſhes the diſcovery of a plot unexampled in all the annals of the republic. It appears by theſe papers, that the gentlemen of Amſterdam have been engaged in clandeſtine correſpondence with the American rebels, from the month of Auguſt, 1778, and that inſtructions and full powers have been given by them for the concluſion of a treaty of indiſputable amity with thoſe rebels, who are the ſubjects of a ſovereign to whom the republic is united by the cloſeſt engagements. The authors of this plot do not even attempt to deny it, but on the contrary vainly endeavour to juſtify their conduct.

In theſe circumſtances, his majeſty relying on the equity of your High Mightineſſes, demands a formal diſavowal of ſuch irregular conduct, which is no leſs contrary to your moſt ſacred engagements, than to the fundamental laws of the conſtitution of Batavia. The king demands equally a prompt ſatisfaction, proportionate to the offence, and an examplary puniſhment on the penſioner Van Berkel, and his accomplices, as diſturbers of the public peace, and violaters of the law of nations.

His majeſty perſuades himſelf, that the anſwer of your High Mightineſſes, will be ſpeedy and ſatisfactory in all reſpects; but ſhould the contrary happen;—If your High Mightineſſes ſhould refuſe ſo juſt a demand, or endeavour to elude it by ſilence, which will be regarded as a refuſal, then the king cannot but conſider the republic as approving of theſe outrages which they refuſe to diſavow, and to puniſh; and after ſuch conduct his majeſty will find himſelf under the neceſſity of taking thoſe meaſures which the preſervation of his own dignity and the eſſential intereſts of his people demand.

Letter from the Hague, November 5.

“ On the 20th ult. his Highneſs the Stadtholder gave the following notice to the ſtates of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland:

‘ Noble and Great Mightineſſes!

‘ Sir Joſeph Yorke, his Britannic Majeſty's ambaſſador, having delivered to me a few days ago in the name of the king, his maſter, the papers hereto annexed, which were found among thoſe of Mr. Laurens, formerly Preſident of the Congreſs, now a ſtate priſoner at London, I thought it my duty to lay them before your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, that you might take ſuch reſolutions on the ſubject as to your enlightened wiſdom ſhould appear neceſſary. I cannot, however, refrain from certifying, that I never had any knowledge of any conſultations being held, much leſs of an authority being given, for commencing a treaty with the colonies of North-America.’

His Highneſs having been thanked for the communication which he had made, as well as for the continual proofs of his paternal ſolicitude and vigilance for the intereſts of the ſtate, and having afterwards taken it into their conſideration, that the papers in queſtion appeared to relate to a certain private correſpondence and ſecret negociation, which had taken place between a commiſſary from the Congreſs of North-America, and the merchants of the city of Amſterdam, authoriſed by the order and inſtructions of a miniſter of the ſame city, touching the formation of a treaty of commerce between the republic and the North-American colonies, the ſovereignty and independence of which have never been acknowledged by this State; that their High Mightineſſes have never deliberated in any manner for the purpoſe of drawing on ſuch a negociation, much leſs has any authority or qualification of that kind been granted to any perſon whatever: It has been decided, “ that copies of the abovementioned pieces ſhould be ſent to the burgomaſters and magiſtrates of the city of Amſterdam, that they might communicate their advice upon this ſubject to their noble and great mightineſſes as ſoon as poſſible.”

In conſequence of this intimation, the burgemaſters and regents of Amſterdam delivered, on the 24th ult. their anſwer to the following purport:

“ That what had paſſed between their eldeſt penſionary, and the merchant alluded to, on the one part, and the Americans on the other, was done by their unanimous direction: but that ſuch an overture, for a treaty of commerce, was built only on eventual circumſtances, and to take place ſolely in caſe the independency of America ſhould be acknowledged by the Britiſh government, and that ſuch a ſtep had been taken only, to prevent the town of Amſterdam being forecloſed from trading with the ſaid colonies, by ſome excluſive treaty. That they think themſelves authoriſed in having done, what, in juſtice to their intereſt and welfare, it was their duty to do. They concluded, by ſaying, that they expect their noble and high mightineſſes will loſe no time in publiſhing to the world that they are perfectly ſatisfied with the above declaration: a matter on which the ſaid burgomaſters and regents beg leave to inſiſt the more ſtrongly, as ſeveral diſagreeable reports have reached them, concerning this affair, and concluſions drawn from it, which a member of a free ſtate ſhould by no means be liable to, it being their unanimous determination to oppoſe the influence of ſuch rumours, in an efficacious manner, and by every ways and means in their power, conſonant with the ſtricteſt propriety.”

From the London Courant of October 9, 1780.

TO THE PRINTER.

I BEG your immediate inſertion of the following queries:

To thoſe whom it may concern.

Query 1. Is it not acknowledged in the Gazette that the honourable Mr. Laurens was proceeding on an embaſſy to the ſtates of Holland?

2. Ought not the perſon of every gentleman inveſted with ſuch a character to be eſteemed ſacred?

3. Does not the apprehenſion and detention of Mr. Laurens, for the crime of high treaſon, bear a ſtriking reſemblance to the treatment the famous Patkul received from Charles the twelfth of Sweden, a treatment which was reprobated by every power in Europe?

4. Is it not to be expected that doctor Franklin will demand that Mr. Laurens be immediately permitted to proceed upon his embaſſy; and in caſe of refuſal give the proper information to thoſe powers, who have ample means of ſatisfaction in their hands? And is not the honour of America, as an independent power, concerned in this queſtion?

SALEM, February 13.

Friday laſt arrived here the privateer ſhip Pilgrim, captain Robinſon, from a cruiſe, in which he has captured nine valuable prizes, two of which were ſent into France, they were brigs from the Weſt-Indies, bound to London, their cargoes conſiſted of ſugar, cocoa, cotton, oil, &c. the other ſeven were ordered for this port, three of which have arrived, their cargoes conſiſt of a large quantity of proviſions, dry goods, cordage, &c.

One of the above prizes was a large copper bottom ſhip (ſafe arrived) mounting 22 guns, 8 eighteens, the reſt nines and ſixes, and 84 men. Captain Robinſon engaged the aforeſaid ſhip upwards of 3 glaſſes before ſhe ſtruck: ſhe had 5 men killed on board, one of which was the captain, and 18 wounded. The Pilgrim had only one man killed and two wounded.

Captain Robinſon likewiſe brings an account of 50 ſail of victuallers and tranſports, with 1500 troops on board, under convoy of a 64 gun ſhip and one frigate, lying at Cork, ready to ſail for New-York.

BOSTON, February 15.

In the ſevere ſnow ſtorm on Saturday laſt, the brig Drake, captain Newman, from Martinico, ran aſhore at Plumb-Iſland near Newberry, and was ſtranded. His cargo it is ſaid be ſaved. We learn that a Martinico paper was brought in this veſſel, which contained an account, that count d'Eſtaing, with the combined fleets, fell in with commodore Hood, with 16 ſail of the line and 100 tranſports with troops, proviſions, &c. bound to St. Lucia—that after a ſhort engagement the count made capture of 6 ſail of the line, and 95 tranſports; the commodore, with the remaining part of the fleet, made off and arrived ſafe at their deſtined port.—We hope in our next to give our readers a particular account of ſo important a blow given to the haughty power of Britain.—Captain Newman had but 11 days paſſage.

We learn that a frigate and a cutter, belonging to the enemy, were drove on ſhore at Long-Iſland, in the late ſtorm, and entirely loſt.

Extract of a letter from St. Piers, Martinique, January 18, 1780.

"The Britiſh made a very ſerious attack on St. Vincents about 3 weeks ago; admiral Rodney, with 14 ſail of the line, covered their landing 3000 troops, and having made an aſſault upon the garriſon, were defeated, and obliged to retreat on board their fleet; they loſt, as 'tis ſaid, 700 killed, and upwards of 500 wounded; the garriſon conſiſted of about 700 beſides militia.

"We have accounts from St. Lucia, that commodore Hood has arrived there with 4 ſail of the line and ſeveral tranſports, being a part of a fleet of 10 ſail of the line and 100 tranſports, with troops, &c. and having fallen in with the count d'Eſtaing, were all taken except thoſe arrived at St. Lucia. They have now 18 ſail of the line there, under the command of admiral Rodney. The French have 5 ſail of the line to windward, which are at Port Royal.

"We have intelligence from St. Euſtatia, that the Dutch have declared the ſtates independent; the French believe it here, and a day or two ago a French frigate was ſent down with diſpatches from the commander here to the governor of Statia. We have intelligence likewiſe here, that the Spaniards have taken the Floridas.

"The ſhip Columbus, captain Newell, has taken a rich prize, and both arrived at Gaudaloup; the prize is ſaid to be worth 30,000l. ſterling."

HARTFORD, February 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this town, dated February 15.

"I am happy to inform you, that the good news brought here yeſterday, is confirmed to day, by a veſſel in at Dartmouth from Hiſpaniola, in eleven days, which declares, that a frigate had juſt arrived at Cape Francois from count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron, which ſays that the count fell in with nine ſail of the line, ſix frigates, and a number of tranſports; engaged them off the weſtern Iſlands, and took ſeven ſail of the line, 3 frigates, and 45 tranſports. This, Mr. Dupee, a noted merchant at Hiſpaniola, ſays may be depended on."

FISH-KILL, February 22.

We learn that the crew of the Culloden, the Britiſh ſhip of war, lately caſt away on Long-Iſland, were all ſaved. Thirty eight made off, being diſaffected to their cauſe; the remainder were employed in taking care of the ſails, rigging, &c.

TRENTON, February 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information in Europe, to his friend here, dated Nov. 18, 1780.

"You may expect that Great Britain will ſend this winter a conſiderable reinforcement to the Weſt-Indies and the continent, and that the war will be puſhed vigorouſly, perhaps more particularly in the ſouthern ſtates. A word to the wiſe, be prepared at all points, Loſe no time: up and be doing."

We are informed that two prize-veſſels were, a few days ago, brought into Raritan river. They were taken by ſtratagem by two whale-boats, ſuppoſed to belong to New-Brunſwick.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.

In our laſt we made a miſtake reſpecting the capture of a veſſel from St. Auguſtine by the Saratoga ſloop of war: it appearing, that on the 9th ult. the Saratoga fell in with and took the Tonyn letter of marque ſhip of 20 ſix pounders, commanded by John R. Wade from St. Auguſtine, bound to Liverpool, loaded with turpentine, indigo, ſtaves, hides and deerſkins. She ſuffered much in the action, which laſted an hour, and had one man killed, and the captain, 1ſt lieutenant and 9 men badly wounded. The Saratoga received much damage in her ſails and rigging, but had not a man hurt.

Authentic letters from Virginia ſay, that four French ſhips of force had entered James river, where Arnold and his banditti have for ſome time paſt been on a plundering expedition. We have no particulars, but hope to have the ſatisfaction of communicating, very ſhortly, agreeable intelligence from that quarter.

The laſt advices from Carolina ſay, that lord Cornwallis, having diveſted himſelf of his heavy baggage, and collected his troops together, had, by rapid marches, penetrated far back into North Carolina; that he had not kept up his communication, as hitherto, with Charleſtown, but abandoned the country between that place and his army to the command of the American forces: that general Greene had called in all the detachments from his army, and it was expected an action muſt happen before long. What his lordſhip's views are in this very extraordinary movement, time, the mother of truth, will unfold.

The honourable the ſupreme executive council have appointed HENRY OSBORNE, eſquire, eſcheator general of this ſtate.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday, February 26, 1781.

Ordered, That the bill for diſſolving the marriage of Giles Hicks, with his wife Heſter Hicks, late Heſter M'Daniel, be printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

An Act to diſſolve the marriage of Giles Hicks, with his wife Heſter Hicks, late Heſter M'Daniel.

WHEREAS Giles Hicks, of the State of Pennſylvania, and captain in the tenth regiment of the ſaid State, hath preſented a petition to this houſe, ſetting forth, "That in the month of November, A. D. 1776, when he was a minor of the age of fifteen years, he was ſeduced, by the artifices of a certain Heſter M'Daniel and her relations, to contract marriage with her, contrary to the conſent of his guardians and other friends: That the ſaid Heſter was at the time of the ſaid marriage a common proſtitute, and has ſince lived ſeparate from the ſaid Giles in open adultery, with divers other men: By means whereof ſhe became ſo diſeaſed of the Lues Venerea, as to be declared incurable, after ſeven months continuance in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital; and praying leave to bring in a bill for the diſſolution of the ſaid marriage, after due notice given." And whereas it appears to this houſe, that the facts alledged in the ſaid petition are true. And whereas this houſe did, by their reſolve of the twenty-firſt day of November, 1780, give permiſſion to the ſaid Giles Hicks, to bring in a bill, to divorce him from his ſaid wife Heſter, agreeable to the prayer of his ſaid petition, he the ſaid Giles Hicks giving previous notice of his deſign, and this permiſſion, at leaſt three weeks in the public news-paper, printed in the city of Philadelphia, intitled "The Pennſylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiſer." And whereas it hath been fully proved to the houſe, that the ſaid notice hath been given.

Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the marriage of the ſaid Giles Hicks with the ſaid Heſter, be, and is hereby declared to be diſſolved and annulled, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever: And the ſaid Giles Hicks, and the ſaid Heſter ſhall be, and they are hereby henceforth reſpectively declared to be ſeparated, emancipated, ſet free, and totally diſcharged from their matrimonial contract, and from all duties and obligations to each other as huſband and wife, as fully, effectually, and abſolutely, to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had never been joined in matrimony, or by any other contract whatſoever; any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Giles and Heſter, from and after the paſſing of this act, to contract marriage with any perſon, with whom he or ſhe might lawfully be joined in wedlock, in the ſame manner as each or either of them might have been, if the matrimonial relation between them had been diſſolved by the death of the other party.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UPON reading the Pennſylvania Packet of the 24th inſtant, I find a piece ſigned by Chriſtian Shaffer, captain, addreſſed to the public, in which he produces the depoſitions taken by the coroner and inqueſt with reſpect to the death of Peter Fullen, and their opinion thereon. I ſhould have been glad if the matter had reſted as it was, untill he appeared before the court, to ſtand his trial; but, ſince he has thought proper to appeal to the public on the occaſion, I think it a duty I owe to the deceaſed (who was a near relation of mine) to inform the public, that, excluſive of the raſhneſs of the act by which he deprived the unfortunate young man of his life, there will be evidence given, by which, I am ſatisfied, he will not appear in that favourable point of light, nor yet ſo blameleſs as he would wiſh the community to view him.

I am the public's humble ſervant,
Philadelphia, Feb. 26. JOSEPH KER.

This MORNING,
At TEN o'Clock,
At Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's Wharf,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
A QUANTITY OF
LISBON WINE,
In Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks:

Being the Remainder of the CARGO of the Prize Brigantine CHANCE, taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel:

And at SIX o'Clock in the Evening,
At the Coffee-houſe,
Will be Sold by Public Auction, The ſaid
Prize Brigantine Chance,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Feb. 27. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-Office, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets on the ſecond day of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the Brig or Veſſel called the DOUGLAS, &c. commanded by Archibald Grier, taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from Madeira to Charleſtown, ſent into this Port, and libelled againſt as prize by JOHN YOUNG, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Wanted on Freight,

One Hundred and Forty Barrels of Flour, on board the Schooner CHARMING NANCY, a prime ſailor, now lying near Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, bound to the Havannah. For terms apply to JOHN LEVANS, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Strawberry-alley.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On Wedneſday the 7th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-houſe,
A ſmall Houſe and Lot

on the Bank of Delaware, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Clement Biddle, eſquire, in Water-ſtreet, to Mr. Buckridge Sims's; a place ſo near the Crooked-billet wharf, where the Bordentown, Burlington, Wilmington, Newcaſtle and other Stage-boats come to and ſail from, muſt be an advantageous ſtand for the ſale of all kinds of merchandize and many kinds of buſineſs.

Twenty Shilling Specie Reward,

DESERTED on Saturday laſt, the 24th inſtant, THOMAS CONNELLY, a new liſted Recruit for the Pennſylvania Line, born in Ireland, 38 years of age, brown complexion, ſhort black hair, grey eyes, appeared to be bruiſed by fighting, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſaid to be a butcher, worked at Shippenſburg, in Cumberland county, with Captain Reppy; had on when he deſerted, a brown Bath coating ſurtout, red ſhort jacket and blue breeches.

Feb. 26. WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City Philadelphia and Diſtricts.

Was taken up, treſpaſſing on the

place of John Honeyker, on the Paſſyunk road, a ſmall dark Bay HORSE. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CLAYSER.

Wanted Immediately,

In a ſmall Family, a Young WOMAN, well recommended, that underſtands houſe work; good Wages and Encouragement will be given, if deſerving. Enquire to the Printer.

Thoſe who have in their poſſeſſion

any BOOKS belonging to the late EDWARD BIDDLE, Eſquire, whether lent by him or ſent out of his houſe, either at Reading or Philadelphia, by miſtake, are requeſted to return them to WILLIAM LEWIS, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, in Walnut-ſtreet, who is authoriſed to receive them, particularly the firſt volume of Juſtamond's Tranſlation of Abbe Reynall, elegantly bound and lettered. Mr. Biddle omitted writing his name in it previous to lending it, and forgot to whom he ſent it.

Came to the place of Edward

Duffield, at Kenſington, a dark Brown HORSE, with three white feet, about 15 hands high, thought to be 5 or 6 years old. Whoever has loſt ſaid Horſe, proving property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to MARTIN WORKNOT. Feb. 26.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On MONDAY the Fifth of March, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

A valuable Plantation,

Situated in Upper Penn's-Neck, within one mile of Oldman's creek, upper landing, containing near 600 acres, 100 whereof is plow-land, about 20 acres meadow, and much more may be made, and the remainder wood-land; on which is a two ſtory Brick Houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a Brick Kitchen, a Well of good water, a good Barn and Granary, a good Apple Orchard containing 200 Trees; on one part of the Plantation is a good Farm Houſe and good Apple Orchard. The Plantation will be Sold in one Tract or divided in two, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. The quantity of Timber on this Plantation, ſo near a navigable creek, will render it valuable to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid Plantation, paying one half in hand, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, or a ſmall Houſe in Philadelphia will be exchanged for it. A quantity of good Soal-leather, a good Wood Boat, with Sails and Rigging in good order, that will carry ten cords. At the ſame Time will be diſpoſed of-- A Negro Man; about 40 acres of Grain in the ground, 2 Waggons, Work Horſes, a good Stone Horſe half blooded, 16 hands high and well made, a good Bay; Cows and Calves, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Rye, Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Sleighs, Sleds, Plows and Harrows, a Cyder-mill, and ſundry other farming Utenſils, too tedious to mention. Where attendance will be given by me, SAMUEL BURMAN, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey.

To be Sold and Entered upon IMMEDIATELY,

A Valuable Plantation, lying on the river Neſhammeny, one mile and a half above the ferry, three miles from Briſtol, and eighteen from the city of Philadelphia, from whence there is good Navigation to ſaid Plantation; containing 100 acres of good Land, 15 acres of which is excellent bottom Meadow.

There are on ſaid Premiſes, a good new Stone Dwelling-Houſe, two ſtories high, neatly finiſhed; an old Stone Houſe and Kitchen adjoining, with good dry Cellars under the whole; convenient Barn, Coach-houſe, Stabling for ſix horſes, and a Cow-houſe, &c. Good apple and peach Orchards, bearing Fruit of the beſt quality; together with an excellent Kitchen Garden, which always affords an abundant ſupply of every kind uſeful for a large family. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to ISAAC WIKOFF, on the premiſes, or to PETER WIKOFF, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Thirty-five Acres of exceeding

good LAND, in Paſſyunk townſhip, diſtant between two and three miles from the Court-houſe, being part of that elegant and well known Place formerly owned by Mr. JOHN ROUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Rouſe's lane. The whole will be divided into Lots of five or ſeven acres each, or ſold together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. If divided into Lots, each Lot will have a front upon the ſaid lane, and nearly one half part of each Lot fronting the lane, will conſiſt of good upland meadow, and the remainder may, at a ſmall expence, be converted into meadow, as it has been well manured yearly for ſome years paſt, and a great deal of dung has been hauled on it lately. For terms of ſale apply to Benjamin Hemings, at his livery-ſtable in Fourth-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, near the new Play-houſe, or to Aſheton Humphreys, eſquire, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Said HEMINGS begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has again opened his LIVERY STABLE, and keeps Horſes by the day, week, month or year, at as moderate a Price as the Times will admit.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or Tract of Land,

ſituate in Eaſt Fallow-field townſhip, Cheſter county, containing by patent 187 acres, diſtant about 45 miles from Philadelphia, 24 from Lancaſter, and 19 from Wilmington, in a healthy and pleaſant part of the country; 120 acres whereof is cleared land, and the reſt good timber land, and about 30 acres of excellent water meadow, and a great deal more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, with good rooms, 2 on each floor, and convenient garrets. Alſo a ſquare log houſe adjoining the ſame, with a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, a large Barn, Stables, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. all in good order; a good bearing orchard. Likewiſe a Still houſe, with 2 Stills fixed. Alſo a place fit for a Tan-yard. The whole under good Fence. For terms of ſale apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN TELLES, on the premiſes.

To be HIRED by the DAY or JOBB,

A compleat Light-Waggon,

good Horſes and careful Driver.

Horſes taken to Stand at Livery,

By SAMUEL HODGSON, at the back of the City-tavern.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick townſhip, Suſſex county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the beſt clover, timothy, and blue graſs. It is excellent for raiſing hemp, and well calculated for raiſing and fatting cattle. There are on the premiſes, beſide the dwelling houſe, a pretty good Dutch barn, ſtables, barracks, and ſpring houſe, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; alſo a never failing ſpring of water ſufficient for a hemp-mill, and ſituated coveniently to water a conſiderable quantity of the meadow. The title is indiſputable. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS.

A VERY LARGE

Store and Cellar

To be Let immediately, in Second-ſtreet.

Enquire at Captain KLING's.

Any Perſon having a commodious HOUSE

ready Furniſhed, with or without a Stable and Coach Houſe, agreeably ſituated, either in town or country, if not more than three miles from market; or having genteel Houſhold, Table and Kitchen Furniture for two Bed-chambers, Dining room, Parlour and Kitchen, with or without Table-linen, may hear of a Tenant, or one who will hire for three, ſix, or nine months, by enquiring of the Printer.

This is to give Notice to the

Public, that I the ſubſcriber bought, on the firſt day of November, 1780, a certain Tract of LAND, lying on Jacob Creek, Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, of a certain SAMUEL WELLS, to whom I paſſed my bond for 330l. 10s. to be paid in gold or ſilver, as money rated in the year 1772, and dated the 1ſt day of November, and payable the 1ſt day of June, 1783. I do hereby forbid all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid bond, until ſaid Wells makes good his obligation to me or my aſſigns, as I am informed he ſold part of ſaid Land to other perſons. Given under my hand, this 29th day of November, 1780.

ADAM KAFFER.

Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 11th of February, inſtant, a Negro MAN, named TOM, about 34 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a ſtout made ſallow, full eyed, ſhort noſe, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, as he came from Guinea: Had on and took with him, one wool hat with a hood to it, new leather cap lined with fur, white cloth coat with a rediſh patch on one ſleeve, red flannel jacket, new white flannel breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes with yellow braſs buckles; he alſo took with him a brown coat, ripped for turning, two new ſhirts; he is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Georgetown, in Maryland, as he formerly lived with Mr. Saunders Boſtick, near that place, and is well known there. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by

JAMES M'DOWELL.

P. S. He will be SOLD for CASH or GRAIN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1781.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt week, a ſorrel HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead, and branded on the left ſhoulder W. S. he is a natural trotter, and when he trots faſt ſtrikes his hind and fore hoofs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars and reaſonable Charges for the horſe only, paid by MICHAEL SHUBART, in Seventh-ſtreet.

In the Preſs and will be Publiſhed in May next,

By Styner and Ciſt,

Printers in Second-ſtreet, THE

FIRST LINES OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. & P.

The Author of this Work is too well known in the literary world to ſtand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in phyſic. His ſyſtem is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the Text Book of his Lectures on the practice of phyſic; but comprehends the outlines of his diſcoveries on the cauſes and cures of diſeaſes.

The EDITOR is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the Knowledge of the Faculty and Students of Medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Army and Navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat Octavo Volume, and the price will be as reaſonable as is conſiſtent with the preſent high price of paper and labour.

A Specimen of this New Edition may be ſeen at the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Francis Bailey,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Table of French Verbs,

Auxiliaries, Regulars and Irregulars,

Conjugated throughout all their Tenſes and Moods;

And ſhewing how to form their Simple Tenſes from their Infinitive Mood,

And how to find their Infinitive Moods from their Terminations:

Together with REMARKS on particular IRREGULARITIES.

Inſcribed TO THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, By M. CARRE.

This TABLE is particularly calculated for the uſe of the colleges, ſchools and academies where the French language is taught; and it is not only fit for beginners, but even for perſons who have already acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberleſs irregularities of the French verbs being ſeldom well known, even by natives; this Table ſhews them all in a moſt diſtinct manner, and one may, at a ſingle glance, find out any irregularity of any particular verbs.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery STORE,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

Has for SALE, of excellent Quality.

Brandy & Geneva,

Weſt-India Rum,

Philadelphia ditto,

Cinnamon Water,

Anniſeed Water,

Clove ditto,

Orange ditto,

Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,

Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

FOR SALE,

A number of Books, elegantly Bound; Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24 vols.

Montaigne Eſſays, 3 vs.

Roſſeau's Works, 10 vols.

Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.

Robertſon's Hiſ. of Sco. 2 vs

Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.

French, Engliſh, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.

Johnſon's Dictionary.

A large General Atlas.

Britiſh Plutarch, 6 vols.

Burney on Muſick, 3 vs.

Bacon's Works, 3 vs. fo.

Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.

Letters from Italy, 2 vols.

Ganganelli's Letters, 4 vs.

Pennſylvania Gazette for 21 years, ending with 1773, 21 vols.

Goldſmith's Natural Hiſtory, 8 vols.

Guthrie's Univerſal Hiſtory, 12 vols.

Rollin's Ancient Hiſt. 10 vs.

Deſagulur's Experiments, 2 volumes.

Hume's Eſſays, 4 vols.

Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Davis Bevan,

One door above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of beſt Iriſh meſs Beef, in barrels and half barrels,

Beſt meſs Pork in ditto,

Iriſh Roſe Butter in firkins,

Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads,

Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,

Mould and dipt Candles in boxes.

Excellent bottled Claret,

A quantity of aſſorted Tin Ware, jappaned and plain,

Tully's Garters by the groſs,

Packets of Pins,

Calicoes,

White Threads,

Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Bruſhes,

Ditto Scrubing Bruſhes,

Beſt Durham Muſtard,

Scotch Snuff,

Cheſhire Cheeſe,

Powder Boxes,

And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

Beſt Athlone Hatts, Bohea Tea by the cheſt, Pocket Hankerchiefs, Sewing Silk, &c.

WAS taken up, on Saturday the 27th of January, 1781, by the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, near the Riſing-ſun tavern, a dark Brown HORSE, about 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſnip down his noſe; he is a natural trotter, and appears to be in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MICHAEL STOUT.

BALTIMORE, January 26, 1781.

The Owners of Rolling-Mills,

In the State of Pennſylvania, may be ſupplied with

PLATES of COPPER,

From twenty to thirty pounds Weight, or any other Dimenſions they may chooſe,

NEATLY FORGED,

To make Sheet-Copper,

By applying to the MANAGER of the COPPER-WORKS, in Frederick county, or to me in Baltimore.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.